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Southern Sweep Puts Clinton in Command

Tsongas Looks to Industrial States To Stay Alive in Democratic Race

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

MIAMI — The sweep of Southern states by Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas on Super Tuesday has established him as the Democratic Party's undisputed front-runner, with a big lead in convention delegates, and gives him a shot at clinching the presidential nomination this month.

It was a grim day for former Senator Paul E. Tsongas of Massachusetts. Having failed even to come close in Florida, the only Southern state where he had a fighting chance, he must now win next week in either Illinois or Michigan, with their big blue-collar voting blocs, both ethnic and black, to reinvigorate his campaign.

Neither Tuesday nor in earlier primaries have such voters been very much attracted to him, and one of his advisers, Ted van Dyk, said Tuesday night that Mr. Tsongas was facing "a Stalingrad in the Midwest" in whose snows his candidacy could easily perish.

Mr. Clinton won in primaries in Florida, Texas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Louisiana, and in caucuses in Missouri and Hawaii. Mr. Tsongas carried the Massachusetts and Rhode Island primaries and the Delaware caucuses.

The Democrats' system of proportional representation ensured Mr. Tsongas, even in

NEWS ANALYSIS

defeat, of some delegates from all the major Super Tuesday states.

Even if he loses both Michigan and Illinois, Mr. Tsongas will probably get delegates there, too, and Mr. Clinton would not be able to put a mathematical lock on the nomination until many more states had voted.

But without at least one victory next week, Mr. Tsongas would run short of money quickly and Mr. Clinton might look unstoppable. Mr. Tsongas' next chance to win a

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Ralf-Finn Hestoft/The Associated Press

Governor Bill Clinton hugging his wife, Hillary, during a campaign stop in Chicago.

Despite Thrashing, Buchanan Vows He Won't Quit

By E.J. Dionne Jr. and Ann Devroy
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Republican congressional leaders called on Patrick J. Buchanan to drop out of the presidential race after President George Bush swept eight Republican primaries with solid victories.

But Mr. Buchanan told a cheering crowd in Michigan, where he was campaigning for next week's primary, "In the Buchanan lexicon, there is no word meaning 'quit.'"

Mr. Bush won close to or more than 70 percent of the vote Tuesday in Florida, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Texas. He got more than 60 percent in Louisiana, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Mr. Buchanan was a good way from the 37 percent he scored in the New Hampshire primary last month, although he did get about a third of the vote in Florida and Rhode Island.

The clearest loser in the voting on Super Tuesday was David Duke, the former Ku Klux Klan leader. He finished a poor third everywhere, reduced to single digits in every state he contested except Mississippi, where he got 11 percent.

Even in his home state of Louisiana, where Mr. Duke won 39 percent in November in the election for governor, he finished with less than 10 percent of the vote. Among Republicans who said they had voted for Mr. Duke for governor, four-fifths abandoned him Tuesday.

The Super Tuesday results, Mr. Bush's best showing of the year, left him with one-half of the delegates he needs for the nomination. Mr. Bush had a total of 554 delegates compared to Mr. Buchanan's 46. At the convention 1,105 delegates will be needed to win the nomination.

Mr. Bush, at a news conference Wednesday, avoided the issue of whether Mr. Buchanan should drop out of the race, saying: "That's his choice — let him make these decisions."

The president expressed confidence that voters supporting Mr. Buchanan were doing so to protest economic conditions and that they would "come home" in the November election.

Mr. Bush said it was too early to decide whether his challenger should be permitted to address the Republican convention in August. He expressed full confidence in the party chairman, Rich Bond, whom Mr. Buchanan had harshly criticized for denigrating Mr. Buchanan in an interview on Sunday.

Mr. Buchanan argues that Mr. Bond should remain neutral in the Republican contest, but Mr. Bush said Wednesday it was appropriate for the party chairman to support the president, who is the titular head of the party.

The president's showing strengthened the administration's resolve to have Mr. Bush ignore Mr. Buchanan as much as possible.

"I wouldn't characterize it as a 'Rose Garden strategy,'" said Robert M. Teeter, chairman of the Bush campaign, "but he is going to be focused more on governing."

That was exactly the note that Mr. Bush struck in a victory statement. "As a party and

See BUSH, Page 2

Tories Challenge Labor on Economy

U.K. General Election Set for April 9 As Nation Struggles With Recession

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

LONDON — Prime Minister John Major ended months of suspense on Wednesday by setting April 9 for Britain's next general election, a contest that opens with his Conservative Party trailing slightly in the polls and hobbled politically by the country's longest recession in decades.

Mr. Major made the ceremonial ride to Buckingham Palace to inform Queen Elizabeth II of his plan.

He then returned to No. 10 Downing Street, where he told reporters the election would offer "a particularly clear choice," on such issues as taxation and individual freedom, between the Conservatives and the Labor Party, which is the main opposition.

Despite the opinion polls, Mr. Major said he was "utterly confident" that his party would win an absolute majority of the 651 seats in the House of Commons and be returned to power for a fourth consecutive term.

Most analysts say they think the contest, which promises to be the tightest in nearly two decades, is too close to call.

The most recent polls give Labor a one- to three-point lead over the Conservatives. When it comes to such issues as health and education, Labor is ahead, but on management of the economy the Tories are still favored.

The power to call a new election at any time during a government's five-year term is one of the most potent weapons prime ministers wield in the system. But many analysts say they believe Mr. Major squandered his advantage by placing too much faith in his economic advisers and waiting too long in the hope that Britain would begin to show signs of recovery.

The contest had to be held by July 9.

Mr. Major could have called the election in November 1990, just after he succeeded Margaret Thatcher as prime minister, or last spring, after British forces contributed to the allied triumph in the Gulf War.

At both junctures his party was well ahead in the polls, but Conservatives were deeply divided over Mrs. Thatcher's political demise and over issues such as the fate of her highly unpopular "poll tax" system of local revenues and Britain's future in a united Europe.

The prime minister said Wednesday that he had been wise to wait for a new European union treaty, a new budget and a replacement to the poll tax.

But Des Wilson, the campaign chairman for the Liberal Democrats, called Mr. Major's contention "completely phony."

Mr. Major has "waited and waited and waited, desperate to be in a position where he felt he could win," Mr. Wilson said on BBC Radio. "Now his back's against the wall, he has no choice but to go now."

The Labor leader, Neil Kinnock, said, "The dithering is over — Labor can get on with giving the country a fresh start."

A hung Parliament in Britain would be disaster for the economy. Page 11.

Mr. Major, whose personal popularity still outstrips Mr. Kinnock's, has defied that tradition. But to win power, Labor must wrest at least 50 seats away from the Tories, which would be another historic first.

In announcing the election, Mr. Major singled out lower taxes as a leading issue in which he hoped to differentiate his party from Labor.

The government budget announced Tuesday called for a cut in income taxes, weighted to help the less affluent, and it put Labor in the uncomfortable position of pledging to eliminate the cut if it took office next month.

A senior Major aide said the budget had been designed to appeal to working-class voters who once were the bedrock of Labor's power base but who have shifted to the Conservatives over the past 13 years, largely for economic reasons.

"That makes taxes a highlight," said the aide, adding that this put Labor into the position of promising "higher taxes for the lower-income groups."

But Labor officials said voters would focus less on the cut and more on government projections that unemployment would continue to rise and that the country's annual deficit would double, to a record $48 billion.

Unemployment is already at 8 percent. Labor says it would increase taxes on the better paid and put money into public services.

"We don't feel the least bit threatened by this budget," Labor's campaign chairman, John Cunningham, said. "It's a huge political miscalculation."

An Accord Is Shaping Up In Global Trade Talks

By Tom Redburn
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Despite continuing tough talk from political leaders on both sides of the Atlantic over global trade negotiations, European Community and U.S. trade bargainers are on the verge of a breakthrough in their long-standing dispute over farm subsidies, officials said Wednesday.

Resolving the bitter fight is the key to completing the five-year-old Uruguay Round of trade talks held under the aegis of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and a crucial element in maintaining smooth relations between Europe and the United States in the post-Cold War era.

The quiet progress, achieved over the past few weeks by senior negotiators, came to light Tuesday when the U.S. secretary of state, James A. Baker 3d, disclosed that Washington had made a new offer aimed at cutting through the deadlock.

"The rational elements of a deal are now there," said a senior EC official. "We could have a specific package to present to our political people within a week."

By itself, the latest U.S. proposal, outlined in a letter from President George Bush, does not go far enough to satisfy Brussels. If offers a compromise that would allow the EC to introduce direct-income supports to farmers to encourage them to cut production. But it still does not meet Europe's wish to soften the blow because it calls for cuts in the volume of agricultural exports. Nor does it allow Brussels to continue direct-income supports indefinitely.

But both U.S. and European diplomats say the remaining hurdles could be overcome in time to meet a mid-April deadline established by Arthur Dunkel, the GATT director-general.

"Everybody wants to get the damn thing over with," a U.S. official said. "There is no real advantage in waiting any longer."

As a sign of the seriousness with which both Brussels and Washington are now approaching the negotiations, Robert Zoellick, a senior State Department official and a close confidant of Mr. Baker, is playing a key role in the negotiations. Mr. Zoellick met informally with Pascal Lamy, chief of staff to the EC Commission president, Jacques Delors, on Wednesday, but

See GATT, Page 4

Daiwa Securities Chief Quits Over Stock-Shuffling Scheme

By Paul Blustein
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — The president of Daiwa Securities Co., Japan's second-largest brokerage company, resigned Wednesday over a stock scandal that is focusing renewed attention on the cozy relationships between brokers and big clients exposed in scandals over the summer.

The Daiwa president, Masahiro Dozen, announced his intention to quit at a news conference, bowing before television cameras in a scene reminiscent of the high-level resignations that took place in the summer at several other securities companies.

Daiwa said it would report a loss of $325 million in the financial year ending March 31 as a result of the transactions involved in the scandal. Motowo Esaka, a former Daiwa vice president, will be the company's new president.

The scandal involves *tobashi*, a practice in which a brokerage company uses stock-shuffling to help a major customer avoid reporting an investment loss. The summer scandals also involved favors by brokers for big corporate clients, mainly the payment of outright compensation for losses.

In tobashi, a broker buys shares at an inflated price from a customer who has lost money on them, giving the customer a profit so that no loss need be reported at the financial year-end. The shares are then sold to another customer, with the promise that the broker will buy them back later at an even higher price.

The practice works fine if the stock market is rising. But if the market is falling, the game falls apart, because a brokerage company engaged in tobashi will eventually be unable to make good on its repurchase pledges.

That is apparently what happened to Daiwa, which settled a huge tobashi case on Wednesday with Tokyu Department Stores, a leading

See SCANDAL, Page 12

The Associated Press

GETTING INTO THE SWING — Boris N. Yeltsin, concentrating on a forehand return during a tennis match Wednesday in Sochi, a resort on the Black Sea where he is vacationing with his family. The Russian president is a regular weekend tennis player.

U.S. and Russia Differ on Pace Of Nuclear Cuts

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

BRUSSELS — The United States and the Russian Republic agreed Wednesday on the need to make dramatic new reductions in their nuclear arsenals but expressed clear differences over how quickly and in what categories those cuts should be made.

After nearly five hours of talks with Russia's foreign minister, Andrei Kozyrev, Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d said both sides felt a "genuine desire" to banish more of their long-range nuclear weaponry than was prescribed in the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, which was signed in July.

Losing Russia: Now that Nixon has spoken, Bush must listen. Page 3.

White House and State Department officials assail Pentagon on 'no rivals' draft. Page 4.

President George Bush and President Boris N. Yeltsin still hope to sign a new arms accord when they meet again in Washington in June. But Mr. Baker said the two sides remained divided over "timing" of the reductions and the "exact mix" of the weapons that would be eliminated.

Mr. Kozyrev, while lauding the fact that former foes "are now working as friends and allies," noted that Russia and the United States were still operating on a different "time frame" in determining how fast they should scale down their nuclear arsenals.

But he said that "we are looking for ways to bridge the gap" and expressed confidence that a deal could be cut in the next three months that would set the stage for "a meaningful and

See MISSILES, Page 4

Kiosk

Aerospace Executive to Lead NASA

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President George Bush on Wednesday appointed an aerospace executive, Daniel Goldin, to head the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, replacing Admiral Richard H. Truly, who was forced to resign last month.

Mr. Bush said Mr. Goldin, vice president and general manager of the TRW Space and Technology Group, would "ensure America's leadership in space as we enter the 21st century."

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General News

The Pentagon is rushing to develop an SDI system despite curbs by Congress. Page 3.

Fashion

Karl Lagerfeld comes out with a cavewoman collection in furs for Fendi in Milan. Page 8.

Dow Close	The Dollar in New York	
3,208.63	DM	1.6822
Down	Pound	1.728
22.36	Yen	133.45
	FF	5.6435

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Weather Page 2

Why Chase That Storm? Because It's There, Say the Addicts

By Nick Ravo
New York Times Service

MIAMI — To Jim Leonard, a hurricane hobbyist, winter here is wimpy, what with travel-poster skies, slow-motion surf and nary a tropical disturbance in sight. "BOR-ing," he said. "Not even a thunderstorm."

Last autumn, as soon as the hurricane season ended, Mr. Leonard did what only the most fanatical storm chaser would do: He quit his job, that of a dispatcher for the Florida Power and Light Co., packed his rain gear and moved 8,000 miles to Guam. "Nonstop action: typhoons year-round, maybe 20, 25," he said in a telephone interview. "Super typhoons, too."

Mr. Leonard, a 42-year-old bachelor, is one of a growing number of thrill seekers who pursue dust devils, hurricanes, typhoons, thunderstorms, tornadoes, waterspouts and other extreme weather, usually by car or pickup truck. (Vans have rolled over in high winds.)

Many of these storm chasers — the hard core probably number no more than a few hundred — are amateurs who are fascinated by thunder and lightning.

"Some people do it to relive a childhood experience or work out their childhood fears," said William Hauptman, a playwright, short-story writer and tornado tracker from Texas whose novel "The Storm Season," about storm chasing, was published by Bantam last month.

A few storm chasers, such as Jack (Thunderhead) Corso, a postal supervisor who lives in Harrison, New York, have turned their hobby into lucrative small businesses, selling videotapes and photographs of nature on the rampage.

"I'm No. 1 for quality of close hits, hits within 100 yards," said Mr. Corso, who has been photographing lightning since 1976. "I average one real close call a year. You've got to take that risk to get that special shot."

Others have a more academic mission. Tim Marshall of Lewisville, Texas, a civil engineer and meteorologist, has worked at the Institute for Disaster Research at Texas Tech University in Lubbock, studying storms, and he publishes a bimonthly newsletter for 500 subscribers, Stormtrack ($10 a year). "We get calls from people," Mr. Marshall said, "especially from Desert Storm. They didn't get enough action over there so they want to be in a ditch and have a tornado go over them."

Mr. Marshall has also produced a 19-page storm-chasing manual: (Page 15, Safety Rule E: "After sighting a tornado, maintain a safe distance at all times.") The manual is not available to the public. "It has a disclaimer," he said. "We don't want people to go out and be kamikaze pilots."

Patrick Hughes, the managing editor of Weatherwise magazine, said that the presence of storm chasers at disaster sites had grown to the point that the National Weather Service would like them to organize and set safety standards. "It's getting crowded out there," he said.

He also said there might be a need to educate some storm chasers about ethics and disaster etiquette. "There have been situations when you have people who have lost their homes or their families in a tornado," he said, "and then some guy with a camera comes in like they have a trophy."

He said television news teams in helicopters were now among the most ardent storm chasers. Many local stations sell other stations what they film. "There is a Minnesota TV station that has the tape to beat," Mr. Hughes said. "It's from a helicopter shooting around and down into a tornado. Everyone wants to duplicate that. It is spectacular stuff."

Only one person is believed to have been killed

See STORMS, Page 2

Tokyo Should Pay a Third in Cambodia, UN Team Asserts

By David Sanger
New York Times Service

TOKYO — The head of the United Nations peacekeeping efforts in Cambodia told Japanese leaders Wednesday that Japan was expected to pay for at least a third of the cost of stationing troops in Cambodia, and to contribute civilians even if could not send soldiers.

The statements by Yasushi Akashi, a Japanese who was recently selected to head the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia, seems bound to add a new dimension to the debate over how Japan can contribute to UN forces.

Two attempts by the government to pass a bill in Japan's parliament allowing the Japanese military to join UN peacekeeping efforts have failed, and government officials now concede that they have no idea when, or if, it will ever be approved. Citing limits in its postwar constitution, Japan has kept its military to its own shores since the end of World War II.

At a meeting with Japan's foreign minister, Michio Watanabe, Mr. Akashi said that there was "a consensus in the United States and in the international community" that Japan contribute nearly a billion dollars for the largest peacekeeping operation in UN history.

The funds would be used to deploy 16,000 troops to disarm and demobilize the armies of Cambodia's four warring factions, and to to repatriate refugees and begin to rebuild the country.

The fact that Mr. Akashi is himself Japanese has put Tokyo under particularly acute pressure to make a major contribution. "It is rare for a Japanese to be in such a key role in a United Nations activity, and obviously that carries some influence," a senior official said.

In addition, Japan has made no secret of its desire for a permanent seat on the UN Security Council, though many question whether the country is ready to make the kinds of decisions and contributions that a place on the council would require.

Mr. Akashi also touched on a delicate topic when he said that Japan should essentially act as a staging area for the peacekeeping forces, building storage depots for supplies and setting up a peacekeeping training center.

Government officials said they feared that any such training center might be construed as a military operation, making it a lightening rod for protest in Japan.

Mr. Akashi also recommended that Japan send police or other nonmilitary officers to Cambodia and contribute large numbers of civilians as election observers.

Mr. Watanabe said that contributions on such a scale "are not not sufficient" and indicated that Japan was prepared to pay more. But he did not say how much. Moreover, Mr. Akashi's insistence that Japan should contribute personnel met a stony silence.

The debate has roots in the Gulf War. Soon after it broke out, U.S. officials pressed Japan to put send medical teams or other nonmilitary personnel as a demonstration that it was willing to put Japanese at risk in the conflict, even if it felt its constitution prevented the sending of troops.

Despite endless discussion, none were sent until well after the conflict was over, when Japan assigned several of its minesweepers to clear leftover mines in the Gulf.

U.S. Advises Boat People To Go Home

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — In a quiet policy shift, the U.S. government has begun advising thousands of Vietnamese refugees crowding camps throughout Southeast Asia to go home to Vietnam.

The State Department's Refugee Bureau has since October been paying a former U.S. Army officer to tell the refugees that unless they are truly political refugees, they have no chance of going to the United States, diplomats and refugee officials said Wednesday.

The former officer, Colonel Andre Sauvageot, spent eight years in Vietnam during the war; he speaks Vietnamese fluently and most recently worked at the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok as a specialist in Indochinese affairs.

The British administration in Hong Kong, which has borne the brunt of the exodus of 1.5 million people since 1979, has applauded the move. Hong Kong's refugee coordinator, Clinton Leeks, confirmed Colonel Sauvageot's appointment Wednesday.

But an advocate for refugee rights said the new U.S. policy showed "a questionable sense of priorities."

Arthur Helton, director of the Refugee Project for the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights, which is based in New York, said the United States was taking a risk in trying to persuade legitimate refugees to return to Vietnam, because they might be persecuted.

"We think it is premature for the United States to be actively telling these people to go home," he said.

The U.S. Consulate in Hong Kong, where Colonel Sauvageot is based, declined to allow him to be interviewed but confirmed that his mission was to encourage refugees to return home voluntarily. A spokesman said the colonel was speaking to people who had failed a screening test designed to determine whether they were fleeing political persecution.

Refugee status, and the chance to be resettled in the West, is granted only if Vietnamese can prove they face political persecution in Vietnam. Probably fewer than 10 percent of the 100,000 Vietnamese refugees throughout Southeast Asia will win such status.

In trips to camps in the region and in Hong Kong, Colonel Sauvageot tells the refugees that if they fail the screening test, they "have no hope" of going to the United States, the spokesman said.

"He says they have a choice: They can stay in the camps or go home, but they can't come to the U.S.," said another official, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

Since few Vietnamese want to remain in the squalid camps," he said, "the effect is to encourage people to go home. *(AP, Reuters)*

Greg Baker/The Associated Press

PAPER CHASE — A man hauling waste paper on a Beijing street on Wednesday. Paper recyclers earn the equivalent of three U.S. cents per kilogram.

How They Voted: A State-by-State Breakdown

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas won six of the eight primaries and two of the three caucuses decided on Super Tuesday, for his best day yet in pursuit of the Democratic presidential nomination. Senator Paul E. Tsongas of Massachusetts, his nearest rival, won two primaries and one caucus.

On the Republican side, President George Bush won commandingly everywhere. But he was again given a warning for the November election that even in Bush strongholds like Texas and Florida, a sizable minority of Republican voters would vote against him.

Patrick J. Buchanan, a conservative commentator, won a third of the vote in Florida, a little less than a quarter in Texas and had similar backing in most other states.

Mr. Clinton won the primaries held in Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Texas, as well as the Hawaii and Missouri caucuses.

Mr. Tsongas won the Massachusetts and Rhode Island primaries and the Delaware caucus.

Former Governor Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr. of California finished second in Massachusetts, Mississippi and Oklahoma. He was third elsewhere. Mr. Tsongas was not on the ballot in Oklahoma.

For the first time, all Democratic primaries were decided in a full majority by one candidate.

At the end of the day, Mr. Clinton had picked up 433 delegates, for a total of 707. Mr. Tsongas won 210 delegates in proceedings to give him 347 overall, and Mr. Brown gathered 25 delegates for a total of 81. Of the 1,544 delegates selected so far, 288 are uncommitted. The Democratic nomination will require 2,145 delegates.

Mr. Bush gained 376 Republican delegates on Tuesday for a total of 554. The 26 delegates Mr. Buchanan Tuesday made his overall total 46. So far 612 delegates have been decided, including six uncommitted and one for David Duke, the former Klu Klux Klan leader. For nomination, 1,105 delegates are needed.

The Democratic primary results

FLORIDA
4,741 of 4,759 precincts reporting, 99%
Clinton, 573,194 ..... 51%
Tsongas, 390,043 ..... 35%
Brown, 140,090 ..... 12%

LOUISIANA
3,953 of 3,956 precincts reporting, 99%
Clinton, 263,566 ..... 69%
Tsongas, 42,185 ..... 11%
Brown, 25,244 ..... 7%

MASSACHUSETTS
2,139 of 2,139 precincts reporting, 100%
Tsongas, 524,947 ..... 66%
Brown, 115,709 ..... 15%
Clinton, 87,014 ..... 11%

MISSISSIPPI
2,188 of 2,210 precincts reporting, 99%
Clinton, 138,116 ..... 73%
Brown, 18,390 ..... 10%
Tsongas, 15,180 ..... 8%

OKLAHOMA
2,219 of 2,219 precincts reporting, 100%
Clinton, 291,714 ..... 70%
Brown, 70,289 ..... 17%

RHODE ISLAND
231 of 231 precincts reporting, 100%
Tsongas, 26,875 ..... 53%
Clinton, 10,729 ..... 21%
Brown, 9,519 ..... 19%

TENNESSEE
2,393 of 2,395 precincts reporting, 99%
Clinton, 211,585 ..... 67%
Tsongas, 60,683 ..... 19%
Brown, 25,403 ..... 8%

TEXAS
8,367 of 8,367 precincts reporting, 100%
Clinton, 976,142 ..... 65%
Tsongas, 286,422 ..... 19%
Brown, 119,387 ..... 8%

The Republican primary results

FLORIDA
4,739 of 4,759 precincts reporting, 99%
Bush, 608,716 ..... 68%
Buchanan, 286,079 ..... 32%

LOUISIANA
3,953 of 3,956 precincts reporting, 99%
Bush, 83,289 ..... 62%
Buchanan, 36,505 ..... 27%
Duke, 11,880 ..... 9%

MASSACHUSETTS
2,139 of 2,139 precincts reporting, 100%
Bush, 176,927 ..... 66%
Buchanan, 75,004 ..... 28%
Duke, 5,587 ..... 2%

MISSISSIPPI
2,188 of 2,210 precincts reporting, 99%
Bush, 110,213 ..... 72%
Buchanan, 25,389 ..... 17%
Duke, 16,233 ..... 11%

OKLAHOMA
2,219 of 2,219 precincts reporting, 100%
Bush, 151,319 ..... 70%
Buchanan, 57,745 ..... 27%
Duke, 5,866 ..... 3%

RHODE ISLAND
231 of 231 precincts reporting, 100%
Bush, 9,911 ..... 63%
Buchanan, 5,012 ..... 32%
Duke, 327 ..... 2%

TENNESSEE
2,393 of 2,395 precincts reporting, 99%
Bush, 177,206 ..... 73%
Buchanan, 54,337 ..... 22%
Duke, 7,665 ..... 3%

TEXAS
7,257 of 7,237 precincts reporting, 100%
Bush, 552,665 ..... 70%
Buchanan, 189,339 ..... 24%
Duke, 20,272 ..... 3%

BUSH: *Buchanan Is Urged to Quit*

(Continued from page 1)

a nation, let us turn our attention to our future," he said. "We must focus on the complex task of job creation in this country. Congress must act on my economic stimulus plan."

Despite Mr. Bush's victories, administration officials are worried that a fight by Buchanan until the California primary June 2 will consume resources that the campaign would like to spend to prepare now for an increasingly challenging fall campaign.

Mr. Buchanan did everything he could to deepen those fears.

"We may be losing the battle for delegates," he said in Michigan, "but we're not losing this national debate — and everyone knows it."

The results of of the Super Tuesday primaries confirmed the existence of a solid core of protest against Mr. Bush in his own party, but failed to produce the breakthrough Mr. Buchanan had hoped for.

As a result, Republican leaders escalated their calls on Mr. Buchanan to quit. Newt Gingrich of Georgia, the House minority whip, said that by continuing his campaign against Mr. Bush. Mr. Buchanan would endanger not only the president's re-election, but also the chances of Republicans farther down the party's ticket.

Bob Dole of Kansas, the Senate minority leader, who lost the Republican nomination to Mr. Bush in 1988 after being swept aside in Southern voting, spoke from experience when he declared after a White House meeting Tuesday, "Look, when it's over, it's over."

But Mr. Buchanan said he was winning support from the "swing voters" Mr. Bush will need in November, and Frank Luntz, Mr. Buchanan's poll-taker, said the results "demonstrated once and for all that there is a significant segment of the GOP primary vote that is unhappy with George Bush."

"Is it overwhelming? No. Is it significant? You bet." Mr. Luntz said.

He said that Mr. Buchanan's apparent failure to break through demonstrated that "when our resources are spread so thinly, when we have a day per state, we don't have the ability to intensify the primary."

Mr. Buchanan's trip to Michigan made clear that he did not intend to make the same mistake again, and he plans to concentrate virtually all his money and attention on that economically troubled state over the next five days. After that, Mr. Buchanan's likely targets include Connecticut on March 24 and Wisconsin on April 7.

Exit polls in Tuesday's voting suggested nagging problems for Mr. Bush, especially where the economy has been hit hard by the recession.

Among Massachusetts primary voters, for example, nearly 40 percent said they disapproved of the president's handling of his job.

Mr. Bush did better in the South, which has been more likely than the rest of the country to stick with the president in hard times. But even among Southern primary voters, more than a third disapproved of Mr. Bush's job performance and one in eight said they planned to defect to the Democrats in November.

While the Bush team publicly discounts any effect of Mr. Buchanan remaining in the race, senior officials privately admit it poses more than a nuisance. It would, they say, be a constant drain on campaign funds that the Bush team would rather use to prepare for the general election.

CLINTON: *A Southern Sweep*

(Continued from page 1)

dramatic, image-reversing victory would not come for three weeks, until the New York primary on April 7.

Mr. Clinton's sweeping triumph Tuesday also means trouble for the third Democratic contender, former Governor Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr. of California. He, too, needs to make a better showing next Tuesday to avoid seeming irrelevant.

In the aftermath of Super Tuesday, the question that lurked in many minds was whether the Democrats were playing into the Republicans' hands.

The Arkansas governor, in the view of many political analysts, would be highly vulnerable to assault by the Republicans this fall because of questions about extramarital relations, his draft status during Vietnam and his financial dealings while governor.

"He looks like Jack Dempsey at the moment," said a senator from a border state, "but the Republicans haven't started punching yet."

Richard Murray, a professor of political science at the University of Houston, said that "fear about jobs trumps concerns about character in really hard times."

But with Mr. Clinton as its nominee and the economy ticking over a bit better, he said, the Democratic Party might find itself this fall "having problems not with its message but with its messenger."

Super Tuesday was created as an antidote to the tendency of early-voting states to make inevitable the nomination of liberals like Senator George S. McGovern in 1972 and former Vice President Walter F. Mondale in 1984.

Convinced that such nominees were unelectable, Southerners grouped their primaries early in the political year as a means of getting leverage. But in 1988 the Southern hope, Senator Al Gore of Tennessee, was buried in the South by the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson and Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts, both liberals.

Mr. Clinton learned something from Mr. Gore's experience. He plunged into a number of early contests, unlike Mr. Gore, who hung back until Super Tuesday, allowing his rivals to become far better known.

Even when he was taking a daily battering in the newspapers and on television on the "character" issue, even when it was all but impossible to get any attention for his substantive points, Mr. Clinton carried on, knowing that every day brought him closer to the South.

Like Mr. Dukakis, Mr. Clinton invested money and manpower in Florida and Texas, creating an organization that Mr. Tsongas, like Mr. Gore, could not match.

STORMS: *The Bad-Weather Freaks Roam the World*

(Continued from page 1)

chasing a storm. Mr. Marshall said it happened in the mid-1980s when a chaser driving back from a tornado swerved off the road when he saw a rabbit. "The rabbit got him," he said, "not the tornado."

Neil L. Frank, a weather forecaster for KHOU-TV in Houston who is a former director of the National Hurricane Center at Coral Gables, Florida, is critical most storm chasers.

"I've been concerned that these guys are going to end up losing their lives," Mr. Frank said. "And is there any scientific value in what they are doing? No, not really."

Mr. Corso chases tornadoes as well as lightning. Each May, he spends his vacation time prowling "Tornado Alley," a strip extending from Dallas to Iowa in which scores of twisters have been spawned. "We sleep in hotels, make day-to-day forecasts and try to get to the heated areas," he said.

Mr. Leonard considered moving to that part of the country last autumn, when he was thinking of relocating to where the physical atmosphere would be more unstable; he also contemplated Corpus Christi, Texas. But he chose Guam at the behest of Barbara White, an old friend and fellow hurricane chaser who once lived in Miami. "Chasing typhoons is our main form of entertainment," she said.

Mr. Leonard plans to fly to Pacific islands and atolls that might be in a typhoon's path. Since he arrived on Guam three months ago, he said, he has captured pieces of storms without having had to leave home.

One was a supertyphoon designated Yuri, whose eye came within 50 miles (80 kilometers) of the island. (A supertyphoon develops winds greater than 150 miles per hour.)

Man, of course, does not live by typhoons alone, not even on Guam. Mr. Leonard is mowing lawns in Guam until he can land a government job, some kind of job, to help pay his way.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Miyazawa Poll Support Sinks to 27%

TOKYO (Reuters) — Public support for Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, who has been hounded by stories of wrongdoing and battered by election losses, has hit a new low, a poll published by Asahi Shimbun, a major daily, indicated Wednesday.

Mr. Miyazawa is rapidly losing backing because of public anger over a rash of political scandals. He is left with just 27 percent support, down from 54 percent in November when he inaugurated his cabinet, according to the poll.

Asahi Shimbun, which has been conducting leadership polls since 1946, said this was the first time in its records that the ratio of support dropped below 30 percent four months into a new government.

Bonn Expects Honecker's Return

BONN (Reuters) — Germany is optimistic that the Chilean Embassy in Moscow will hand over the former East German leader, Erich Honecker, to face manslaughter charges, a government spokesman said Wednesday.

The spokesman, Dieter Vogel, said a letter from President Patricio Aylwin of Chile, delivered Wednesday, left no doubt that Chile sought to end a stalemate over Mr. Honecker, who took refuge in the embassy in December.

Mr. Vogel declined to reveal the contents of the letter, which was addressed to Chancellor Helmut Kohl, but said, "You can be sure that it is not entirely unfounded when I say that it was a constructive message and that the chancellor welcomed it."

Irish Bishops Assail Abortion Ruling

DUBLIN (Reuters) — Roman Catholic Church leaders in Ireland on Wednesday sharply attacked the Supreme Court ruling last week that a 14-year-old rape victim could have an abortion in Britain.

In their first major statement on the morality crisis that bitterly divided Catholic Ireland and provoked an international furor, the bishops said they "shared widespread dismay at the judgment which envisages legal abortion in the Republic."

The church leaders, a major moral influence in a country where abortion, homosexuality and divorce are all banned, said the court decision was "morally wrong." Abortion is the direct taking of innocent life, they said. The bishops said it was now up to legislators to sort out the situation. "It is certainly beyond our competence to say what should be done," they added.

India Sets Condition on Atomic Curb

WASHINGTON (WP) — India wants direct talks with the United States on security issues before it is willing to join the Bush administration's plan for five-country negotiations aimed at stopping the spread of nuclear weapons in South Asia, according to India's foreign secretary, J. N. Dixit.

He said here that although India had "the capacity to build and deliver a nuclear weapon," it had not actually built a bomb, and that its nuclear program was currently less advanced than that of its rival, Pakistan. He said that India was adhering to international guidelines on nuclear proliferation and was "not willing to abdicate" authority over its nuclear programs to an outside group.

But he said Tuesday that closer ties with the United States could make India more receptive to the proposed conference on a nonproliferation treaty in South Asia.

Syria Hints at Basic Change in System

BEIRUT (NYT) — Syria, controlled for nearly three decades by a single political party and socialism, sent out signals Wednesday that it might adopt a multiparty system and liberalize the economy.

An article published in a government-run newspaper underlined what it called the need for political and economic plurality. The article in the daily Tishrin coincided with the 29th anniversary of the rise to power in Damascus of the Ba'ath Arab Socialist Party. It came on the eve of a major speech by President Hafez Assad, who will take the oath of office before parliament on Thursday for a third seven year-term.

The article in Tishrin was written by a leader in the Syrian Communist Party, Yacoub Karou. "Time has come to enact a new forward-looking and democratic law for political parties in the country that will ensure freedom of their activity," he said. He added that economic plurality was "as essential as political freedom." The fact that these views have appeared in a government-owned publication suggested that they had tacit official approval. This was the first time a call for a multiparty system has been printed in such a newspaper in Syria.

Correction

The American Topics column in editions of March 11 named the wrong director for the film "Cabaret." The director was Bob Fosse.

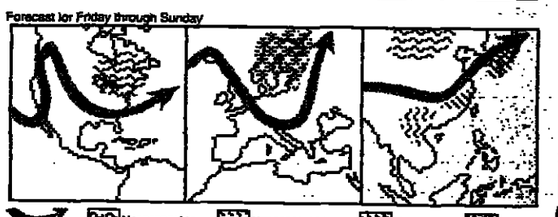
TRAVEL UPDATE

On the third and last day of a strike by Spain's 16,000 customs employees, three persons were injured Wednesday after Spanish police used tear gas and rubber bullets to break a blockade at the La Jonquera border crossing to France. Customs workers were demanding compensation for expected job losses when the European Community drops intra-EC border checks on Jan. 1. *(AP)*

Scandinavian Airlines System will offer two nonstop Copenhagen-Hong Kong flights a week as of June 1. A third will be added in the fall, when SAS will also increase its Copenhagen-Beijing service to three flights weekly. *(AP)*

The Weather

Forecast for Friday through Sunday



North America
Cold winds will chill eastern Canada and the northeastern United States into the weekend. New York City will be dry, but snow showers will occur in northern areas. Chicago will stay dry and chilly. California will turn showery Saturday.

Europe
Northern Europe will be unsettled and chilly into the coming weekend. Snow will blanket the interior of Scandinavia, with a mixture of rain and snow in the low elevations. Paris to London will be windy and cool with a few passing showers.

Asia
Rainy weather will begin late Friday or early Saturday in Korea and western Japan. Rain is likely this weekend in Tokyo. Hong Kong and Taipei will remain sticky with little rain. Hot and steamy Singapore and Bangkok will have stray thunderstorms.

Europe

	Today High C/F	Today Low Wx C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low Wx C/F	
Algarve	19/66	7/44	s	17/62	6/43 pc
Amsterdam	6/43	-1/31	r	8/46	2/35 r
Antwerp	8/46	-1/31	pc	5/41	0/32 c
Athens	19/66	10/50	pc	20/68	11/52 pc
Barcelona	16/61	9/48	s	16/61	6/43 pc
Belgrade	13/55	4/39	pc	12/53	4/39 sh
Berlin	5/41	0/32	sh	6/43	0/32 c
Brussels	7/44	-1/31	r	8/46	2/35 r
Budapest	4/39	-1/31	sl	6/43	0/32 sl
Copenhagen	4/39	-2/29	sn	3/37	-2/29 sn
Costa Del Sol	18/64	11/52	s	19/66	9/48 s
Dublin	7/44	3/37	r	7/44	2/35 c
Edinburgh	7/44	1/34	r	6/43	1/34 c
Florence	13/55	3/37	sh	14/57	4/39 pc
Frankfurt	7/44	2/35	c	8/46	3/37 sh
Geneva	5/41	-1/31	sn	8/46	-1/31 c
Helsinki	4/39	-3/27	sn	5/41	-2/29 r
Istanbul	9/48	3/37	c	8/46	2/35 sh
Las Palmas	23/73	16/61	pc	21/70	14/57 pc
Lisbon	16/59	6/43	s	16/61	5/41 pc
London	6/43	1/34	r	8/46	2/35 c
Madrid	14/57	1/34	s	15/59	1/34 s
Milan	9/48	2/35	c	12/53	3/37 s
Moscow	4/39	-4/25	pc	6/43	-2/29 r
Munich	4/39	-1/31	sn	4/39	1/34 r
Nice	14/57	4/39	pc	14/57	4/39 s
Oslo	2/35	-5/24	w	1/34	-7/20 c
Paris	8/46	1/31	c	9/48	2/35 r
Prague	7/44	-1/31	sh	6/43	-1/31 sl
Reykjavik	2/35	-2/29	pc	1/34	-2/29 pc
Rome	16/61	4/39	sh	14/57	6/43 pc
St. Petersburg	4/39	-2/29	sn	6/43	-1/31 r
Stockholm	3/37	-6/22	sn	2/35	-4/25 pc
Strasbourg	8/46	-2/29	c	8/46	1/34 r
Tallinn	4/39	-3/27	sn	5/41	-2/29 r
Venice	11/52	2/35	sh	13/55	4/39 pc
Vienna	3/37	-1/31	sl	5/43	1/34 sl
Warsaw	4/39	-1/31	sl	5/41	-1/31 sl
Zurich	4/39	1/34	c	7/44	0/32 c

Middle East

Beirut	17/62	8/46	pc	17/62	8/46 pc
Cairo	19/66	7/44	pc	21/70	9/48 pc
Damascus	15/59	3/37	pc	14/57	4/39 pc
Jerusalem	17/62	7/44	pc	16/64	7/44 pc
Riyadh	26/79	9/48	pc	24/75	9/48 pc

Oceania

Auckland	23/73	17/62	pc	22/71	17/62 pc
Sydney	23/73	16/64	pc	24/75	18/64 pc

Asia

	Today High C/F	Today Low Wx C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low Wx C/F	
Bangkok	32/89	23/73	pc	32/89	23/73 pc
Beijing	9/48	-1/31	pc	10/50	-1/31 pc
Hong Kong	19/66	14/57	pc	18/64	14/57 pc
Manila	33/91	22/71	pc	34/93	23/71 pc
New Delhi	27/80	17/62	s	27/80	17/62 pc
Seoul	8/46	0/32	pc	8/46	0/32 pc
Shanghai	12/53	6/43	s	12/53	6/43 pc
Singapore	32/89	24/75	pc	31/88	24/75 pc
Taipei	20/68	13/55	pc	20/68	12/53 pc
Tokyo	12/53	2/35	pc	13/55	2/35 pc

Africa

Algiers	17/62	9/48	sh	17/62	11/52 sh
Cape Town	28/79	16/61	pc	28/79	16/61 pc
Casablanca	20/68	10/50	pc	18/64	9/48 pc
Harare	23/73	11/52	pc	23/73	11/52 pc
Lagos	30/86	17/62	pc	30/86	17/62 pc
Nairobi	29/84	11/52	pc	28/82	11/52 pc
Tunis	15/59	9/48	sh	17/62	9/48 pc

Latin America

Buenos Aires	29/84	18/64	pc	28/82	17/62 pc
Caracas	30/86	21/70	pc	29/84	20/68 pc
Lima	29/84	21/70	pc	30/86	22/71 pc
Mexico City	27/80	10/50	pc	28/79	9/48 pc
Rio de Janeiro	29/84	18/64	pc	28/82	17/62 pc
Santiago	31/88	12/53	pc	30/86	11/52 pc

North America

Anchorage	1/34	-6/22	c	4/39	-2/29 c
Atlanta	18/61	2/35	c	9/48	3/37 s
Boston	3/37	-6/22	pc	1/34	-9/22 pc
Chicago	-1/31	-7/20	c	2/35	-3/27 sh
Denver	13/55	0/32	pc	16/61	1/34 s
Detroit	-4/25	-11/13	c	-4/25	-8/22 c
Honolulu	28/82	20/68	pc	27/80	19/66 pc
Houston	20/68	6/43	pc	18/64	8/46 pc
Los Angeles	28/82	12/53	s	27/80	13/55 s
Miami	23/73	16/61	pc	25/77	16/61 pc
Minneapolis	-2/28	-7/20	pc	2/35	-3/27 c
Montreal	-4/25	-14/7	sl	-8/18	-15/5 pc
Nassau	27/80	19/66	sh	29/84	20/68 pc
New York	2/35	-4/25	pc	3/37	-3/27 pc
Phoenix	27/80	11/52	s	24/75	12/53 s
San Fran.	22/71	10/50	s	18/64	11/52 pc
Seattle	17/62	7/44	pc	17/62	7/44 pc
Toronto	-6/22	-11/13	pc	-3/27	-7/20 c
Washington	4/39	-2/29	pc	4/39	-2/29 pc

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sl-snow flurries, sn-snow, i-ice
All maps, forecasts and data by AccuWeather, Inc.©1992

Losing

By Thomas L

WASHINGTON — By

Scholar

By Irvin Mc

WASHINGTON — In

Shooting

By Laurie Goodste

NEW YORK — The police said

An Aerospace To Be NASA's

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President George Bush Wednesday named Thomas Golden, an executive of the space company TRW Inc., to head the troubled NASA and "ensure America's leadership in space as we enter the 21st century."

If confirmed by the Senate, Mr. Golden would succeed Admiral Richard H. Truly, who was forced to resign last month.

The president called Mr. Goldin "a leader in America's aerospace industry and a man of extraordinary energy and vitality."

"Working with the vice president as chairman of our Space Council, Tom Goldin will assure America's leadership in space as we enter the 21st century," Mr. Bush said.

The council's complaints about the direction of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and Admiral Truly's stewardship

هكذا من الأصل

Losing Russia: Nixon Has Talked, and Bush Must Listen

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — *By warning that the United States has provided "pathetically" insufficient assistance to Russia, Richard Nixon has stung the Bush administration and focused attention on an issue that the administration and Congress have been hesitating to address for months.*

Mr. Bush, speaking at a news conference Wednesday, said he had "great respect" for Mr. Nixon's views and said he was "fundamentally" in agreement with the former president that the end of the Cold War had delivered an opportunity to the West to secure peace and stability further.

Mr. Bush noted that he would meet in June with President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia but warned that dollars were limited.

"We're living in a time of constrained resources," Mr. Bush said. "There isn't a lot of money around."

He also said he supported the idea of contributing to an international stabilization fund for the Russian ruble, but he said his advisers were still reviewing the matter.

On Tuesday, when he was asked about Mr. Nixon's critique just before a meeting with party leaders, Mr. Bush's discomfort was more evident.

First, Mr. Bush said he and Mr. Nixon had spoken and were actually in total agreement. Then Mr. Bush said *his administration had already done a great deal* — contradicting the critique.

In arguing forcefully that the administration is missing the opportunity of the century to transform Russia into a democracy, Mr. Nixon has

NEWS ANALYSIS

raised the possibility of a "who lost Russia" debate if the infant democratic institutions in Russia and other former Soviet republics are toppled.

That is perhaps the worst fear of senior administration officials: that all their foreign policy successes — from German reunification to the Gulf War — could be washed away in assertions that they "lost Russia" if President Yeltsin is overthrown by hard-liners.

As Mr. Nixon put it in his memorandum circulated to foreign-policy analysts: "*The hot-button issue in the 1950s was 'Who lost China?' If Mr. Yeltsin goes down, the question 'Who lost Russia' will be an infinitely more devastating issue in the 1990s.*" *That is a question that virtually every policymaker in this administration has in the back of the mind. Although they will never say so publicly, officials acknowledge that they could be vulnerable to a harsh historical judgment on whether they did enough to ensure that the democratic revolution in Russia led by Mr. Yeltsin succeeds. Even those who favor Mr. Bush's cautious approach say they know that if Mr. Yeltsin goes down, they will be blamed.*

The response of Bush administration officials up to now has been to suppress any fears and try to make as much as possible out of the relatively little that the administration has done. At the same time, they are refraining from asking Congress or the taxpayers for anything more substantial, which they consider politically unwise at this time, and are somehow hoping that Mr. Yeltsin will muddle through.

Speaking generally of the Nixon memo, Mr. Bush said, "I didn't take it as personally critical, and I think he would reiterate that it wasn't."

Mr. Nixon's critique has won the respect even of some Democrats; as Senator Joseph R. Biden, chairman of the Senate Europe subcommittee, put it: "It seems to occur randomly, but this time Mr. Nixon has it right. What we need from the Bush administration is a comprehensive plan to buttress democracy from Prague to Vladivostok. I have urged Secretary Baker to submit such plans to Congress and I have pledged to support the administration in the bipartisan spirit that these crucial issues demand."

Yet Democratic presidential candidates have not shown much enthusiasm for spending a great deal of money at the moment to support Russian reforms, and they tend to get a little vague when the issue is raised.

The Warning Gets Darker

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — *Former President Richard* Nixon warned Wednesday that failure to provide aid to a democratic Russia could mean "a new despotism" in Europe and costly rearmament for America.

"If America does not lead, who? The Japanese? The Chinese? The Russians? The Germans?" Mr. Nixon asked an audience of scholars and officials from his administration. "This is our moment of greatness. It's our moment of truth."

Although Mr. Nixon expanded on an essay he *wrote accusing the Bush administration of being* "pathetically inadequate" in its support for democratic change in the former Soviet Union, he did not repeat his criticism. "I have no rift with President Bush," Mr. Nixon told reporters.

During the Cold War, Mr. Nixon said, the United States and its allies "were doing everything *that we could to prevent the success of what were* basically evil ideas. Now we have to do what we can to assure the success of those ideas that are good."

Mr. Nixon, 79, said America must realize it could not have peace in a world of wars or a healthy economy in a sick world economy.

"*Freedom is on trial and if freedom doesn't* work, the Russian people are not going to return to communism because it failed, but they will return to what I would call a new despotism in which they trade their freedom for security," he said.

If President Boris N. Yeltsin is to succeed in changing Russia from dictatorship to democracy *and a market economy, Mr. Nixon said, he will* need billions of dollars to stabilize the ruble, open markets for exports to the West and humanitarian aid from the West.

"We have to realize that if Yeltsin fails, if freedom fails, the peace dividend is finished, we will have to rearm and that is going to cost infinitely more than would the aid that we provide at the present time."

Pentagon Rushes To Develop SDI, Despite New Curb

By William J. Broad
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — *The Pentagon is speeding ahead with plans to loft weapons into space despite a new law intended to bring the Strategic Defense Initiative program down to earth, congressional investigators say.*

The General Accounting Office, in a 50-page report, said the Pentagon's strategy for developing space arms was risky technically and could result in "schedule delays, escalating costs and performance problems" in the so-called "star wars" systems meant to destroy enemy missiles. If such systems failed, the report noted, "millions of people could be killed."

The report said plans for integrating the weapons and battle management computers were so rushed and chaotic that risks of system incompatibility and failure were rising fast, along with confusion and duplication of effort among contractors.

The accounting office report was made public Tuesday by Representative John Conyers Jr., Democrat of Michigan, who is chairman of the Legislation and National Security Subcommittee of the House Committee on Government Operations.

In a statement, Mr. Conyers said the Pentagon had failed to adjust its goals to comply with the Missile Defense Act of December, which he said "promised to redirect the program away from space weapon fantasies" and toward ground-based interceptors. He called the act "an outright failure."

The Missile Defense Act of 1991, part of the 1992 defense authorization bill passed by Congress and signed into law by President George Bush in December, calls for the United States to build by 1996 the interceptors intended to give the nation a limited degree of protection from enemy missiles. Its cost is estimated at $10 billion.

For the first time, the act moved the much-disputed program beyond research, albeit ones based on the ground. It also allowed research on space arms, but not their deployment.

To achieve these goals, Congress increased *this year's anti-missile* budget to $4.15 billion, the highest level since President Ronald Reagan unveiled the project nearly a decade ago. The recent moves were seen by members of Congress as giving the vast research program a *down-to-earth focus.*

But the Government Accounting Office report says the Pentagon is pursuing a different plan known as Global Protection Against Limited Strikes, or GPALS. This was proposed by the Bush administration *more than a year ago.*

The plan, while envisioning some ground-based interceptors, has as its centerpiece a space weapon known as Brilliant Pebbles, swarms of which would orbit the Earth ready to destroy enemy missiles by *force of impact. The cost of the* overall program is estimated at $46 billion.

The accounting office report says the Pentagon's main anti-missile blueprint, which guides ranks of scientists and contractors around the country, assumes that Brilliant Pebbles space arms will fit into any system of ground-based *interceptors. This assumption is af*fecting the design of key anti-missile components, the report said.

U.S. Food for Turkmenistan

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The United States will give 6,100 metric tons of food to Turkmenistan, the first U.S. donation to a central Asian republic of the former Soviet Union. The Agriculture Department said the shipments will include nonfat dry milk, infant formula, rice, wheat flour, vegetable oil and lentils.

Scholars of Terror Dig Into Soviet Archives

By Irvin Molotsky
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In an effort that would have been unthinkable just two years ago, American scholars have been examining Soviet records and coaching Russians on how to ferret out the secrets buried deep in 70 years' worth of paper accumulated in the archives of the many bureaucracies of the former Soviet Union.

Along the way, scholars, researchers and historians from both the United States and the former Soviet lands hope to find the answers to many questions.

How many people died in the Stalin purges of the 1930s? What went on in the Kremlin debates that led to the invasions of Hungary in 1956 and Czechoslovakia in 1968?

And, in a matter made current by the arguments over the movie "JFK," just what did Lee Harvey Oswald do during his stay in the Soviet Union?

Unless people are remarkably lucky, the answers will not come quickly, since by some estimates 6 billion pages wait to be turned, and no one quite knows where everything is.

James H. Billington, the Librarian of Congress and one of the leading American authorities on the Soviet Union, painted a picture of files both centralized in Moscow and St. Petersburg and scattered about republics and provinces.

"There are the archives of the Central Committee, about 75 million pieces," said Mr. Billington, who is chairman of an international commission that is trying to establish priorities on what to microfilm and catalogue first.

"They have never been opened before," he said. "It includes a tremendous amount of material — surveys on what people were thinking, the state of public opinion. The leaders had to be informed, even in their most repressive moods."

While many Soviet leaders destroyed or altered records that would have cast them in a poor light, copies of just about everything were distributed to provincial archives of the Communist Party, Mr. Billington said.

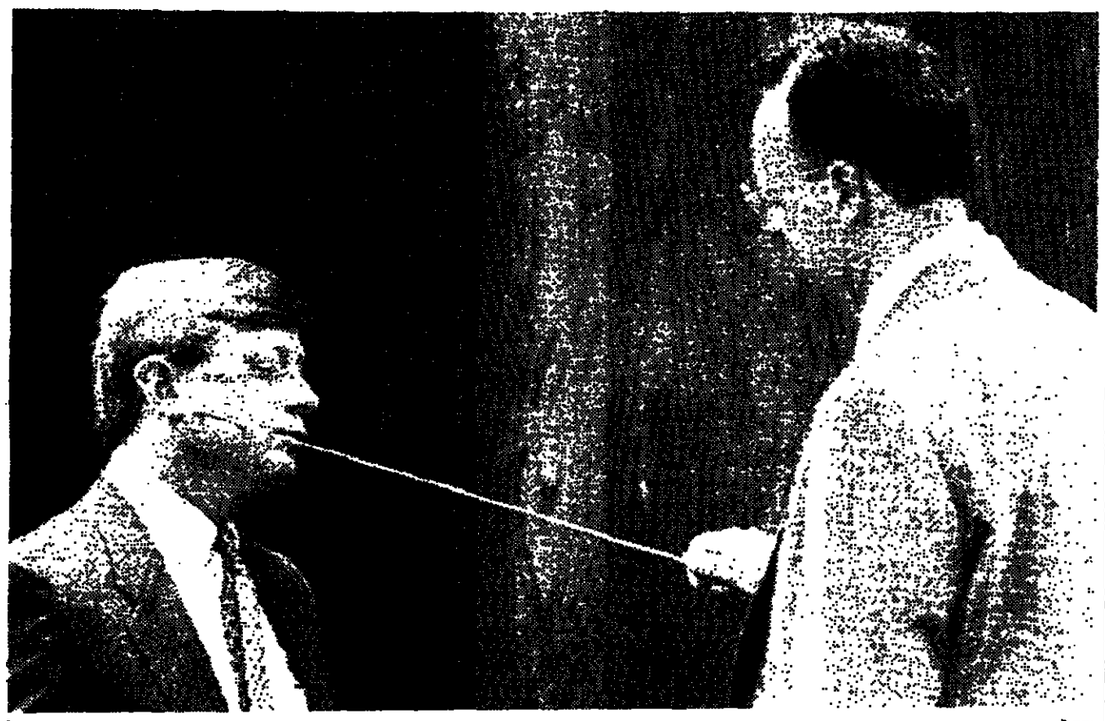
Most of the material is in the Communist Party Archives at the Marx-Lenin Institute, small parts of which have been examined, whetting scholarly interest.

Included in that archive, Mr. Billington said, are "4,000 Lenin letters that have never been published before, highly secret dossiers gathered for Stalin and stenographic reports of the meetings of the Comintern — some third or fourth carbons on disintegrating paper that are hard to read and in need of conservation."

The Comintern was the Soviet-led international organization of Communist Parties that existed from 1919 to 1943.

The American effort, Mr. Billington said, will include help and advice on cataloguing and preserving, publishing and microfilming of the papers so they can be made available to scholars in Russia and the United States, and raising money to pay for the activities.

The cost to the U.S. government so far, he said, has been nominal, perhaps a few thousand dollars for travel and copying expenses, with private foundations and companies paying most of the expenses. The MacArthur Foundation, for instance, has agreed to provide $1 million over three years for a Cold War project at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington.



Reuters

RECONSTRUCTING THE BLOWS — Timothy Singer, right, a California Highway Patrol officer, using Michael Stone, a defense attorney, to demonstrate how a Los Angeles police officer struck a black motorist last March. Mr. Singer was testifying for the prosecution in the trial of four white officers who are charged with assaulting Rodney King. The beating was videotaped by an onlooker.

Shooting Broke Mob's 'Code of Honor'

By Laurie Goodstein
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — The police said the shooting of a mob defector's sister was a point-blank message to other turncoats to stop revealing crime-family secrets.

Law enforcement sources said the shooting Tuesday of Patricia Capozzalo, 38, sister of Peter (Fat Pete) Chiodo, appeared to break a mob "code of honor" that prohibits harming women, children or relatives not involved in organized crime.

"This is highly unusual," said a police investigator of organized crime who asked not to be identified. "It doesn't appear that she or her husband were involved in the family, and they don't usually go after a woman.

"It could be that they want for her to teach everyone else a lesson," the investigator said. "They're sending a message out to anybody who decides to rat."

Mr. Chiodo had proved himself a valuable informer for the government. His testimony helped to convict three mobsters last year of racketeering in a scheme involving contracts for replacing windows in city-administered buildings. Five others in the so-called Windows trial were acquitted, among them Peter Gotti, whose brother John is the reputed boss of the Gambino family and is on trial for murder and racketeering in U.S. District Court in Brooklyn.

Mr. Chiodo, 40, a former capo, or captain, in the Luchese crime family, was the victim of an attempted assassination last year. While looking under the hood of his Cadillac at a Staten Island gas station, he was shot 12 times in the stomach, chest, legs and arms. He survived only because the bullets could not deeply penetrate his 435-pound (nearly 200-kilogram) frame, doctors said.

Sitting in a wheelchair and sweating, Mr. Chiodo testified during the trial that he turned government witness only after his wife and his father had received death threats.

Mr. Chiodo and his family are at an undisclosed location under the Federal Witness Protection Program. But his sister, Mrs. Capozzalo, and her family chose to stay out of the program, aware of the mob's tradition of sparing uninvolved family members, a law-enforcement source said.

Mrs. Capozzalo, a homemaker and mother of three, had dropped her son and several neighborhood children at school and was returning to her Bensonhurst home when a black van with tinted windows pulled up to her car, the police said. Two men in ski masks fired shots, which lodged in her neck and back. She stumbled into her house, and her husband called for help, the police said. The gunmen escaped.

She was rushed to a hospital, where she remained in serious condition. The police and FBI agents are investigating the shooting as a mob-related incident.

Mr. Chiodo and Philip Leonetti, an underboss in Philadelphia, originally were expected to testify against John Gotti. But the defection four months ago of Salvatore (Sammy Bull) Gravano, Mr. Gotti's underboss and former co-defendant, outweighed testimony that Mr. Chiodo and Mr. Leonetti could offer as members of mob families only affiliated with the Gambinos, the authorities said.

$27 Million for Australia Combine After All, Virginia Lottery Decides

The Associated Press

RICHMOND, Virginia — Virginia will honor a $27 million lottery ticket held by an Australian fund that bought 5 million of the 7 million number combinations, according to the state's lottery chief, Kenneth W. Thorson. He said at a news conference that the ticket bought by the Melbourne-based International Lotto Fund was valid.

The fund bought approximately 5 million of the possible 7.1 million six-number combinations for the Feb. 15 round. Of the 32 U.S. states with lotteries, Virginia is the first to experience an attempt to corner a lottery jackpot, Mr. Thorson has said.

A subsidiary of the Lotto Fund presented the winning ticket last week. It was bought at a supermarket in Chesapeake in southeastern Virginia. The money will be paid in 20 annual payments of slightly more than $1 million after taxes. There are 2,500 investors in the Australian syndicate.

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An Aerospace Executive To Be NASA's New Chief

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President George Bush Wednesday named Daniel Goldin, an executive of the space company TRW Inc., to head the troubled NASA and "ensure America's leadership in space as we enter the 21st century."

If confirmed by the Senate, Mr. Goldin would succeed Admiral Richard H. Truly, who was forced to resign last month.

The president called Mr. Goldin "a leader in America's aerospace industry and a man of extraordinary energy and vitality."

"Working with the vice president as chairman of our Space Council, Dan Goldin will assure America's leadership in space as we enter the 21st Century," Mr. Bush said.

The council's complaints about the direction of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and Admiral Truly's stewardship had led to his forced resignation last month, sources said.

The president said Admiral Truly, who had been administrator since 1989, had provided great leadership. He had been the first astronaut to head the agency, and several of NASA's top officials came from the astronaut corps.

Mr. Goldin, vice president and general manager of the TRW Space and Technology Group, has broad experience in both national security and commercial space programs. He has worked on such projects as the Tracking and Data Relay Satellite System and the Strategic Defense Initiative.

He was expected to bring budget-minded direction to the agency.

During his time at TRW, the company built tracking and relay satellites for NASA that were completed on time and within budget, impressing officials.

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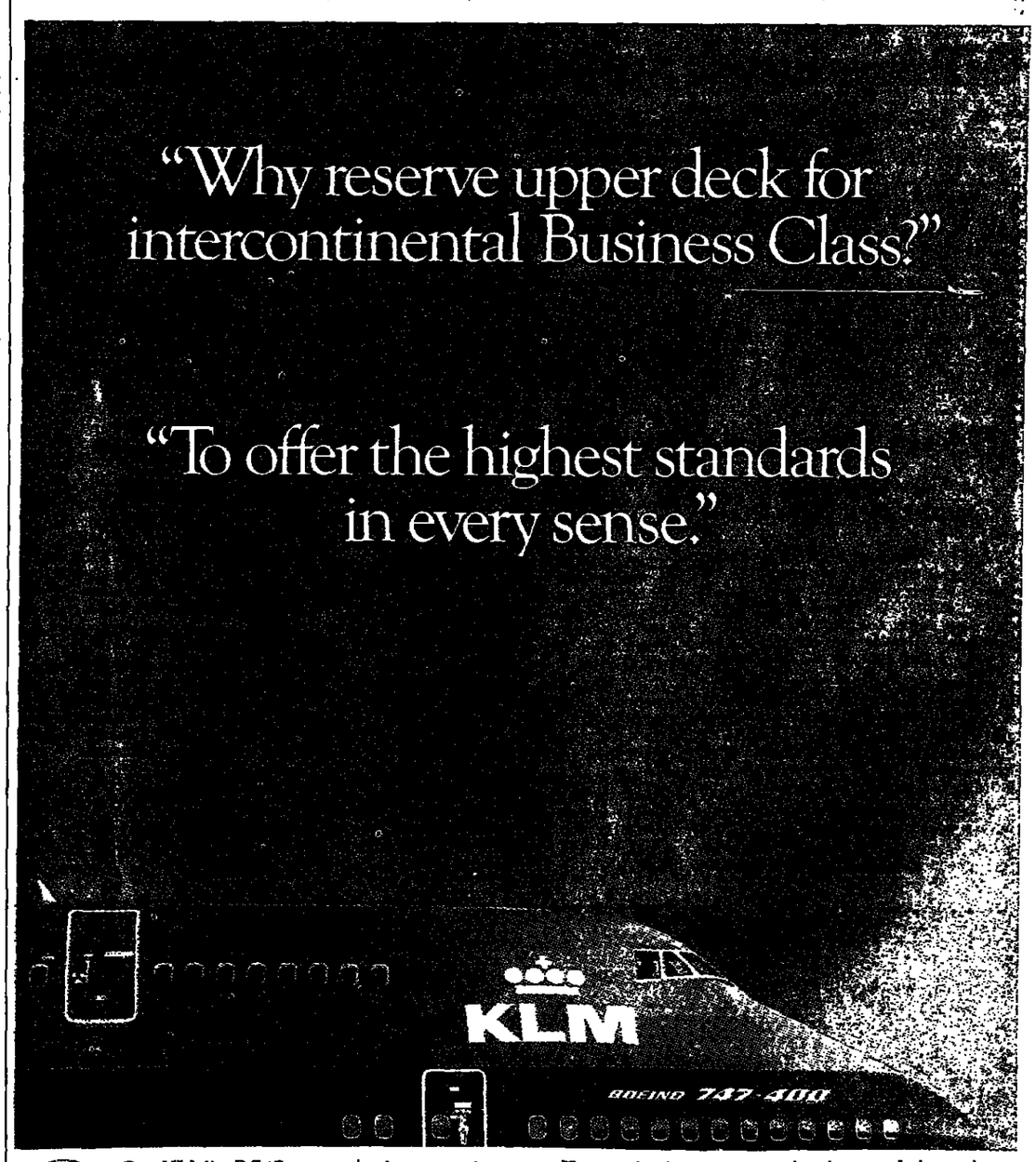

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Top Officials Thrash the 'No Rivals' Plan

Pentagon Backpedals on Draft Amid White House and State Dept. Criticism

By Patrick E. Tyler
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senior White House and State Department officials have harshly criticized a draft Pentagon policy statement that asserts that America's mission in the post-Cold War era will be to prevent any collection of friendly or unfriendly nations from competing with the United States for superpower status.

An administration official, familiar with the reaction of senior officials at the White House and State Department, characterized the document as a "dumb report" that "in no way or shape represents U.S. policy."

At the Pentagon on Tuesday, the spokesman, Pete Williams, pointedly disavowed some of the central policy statements in the draft document, which has been circulating among the military chiefs of staff and the civilian secretaries of the four military services since Feb. 18.

Still, he defended parts of the document and said its basic thrust mirrors the public statements and testimony of Defense Secretary Dick Cheney.

To judge from the comments by Mr. Williams, reaction in Congress and from senior administration officials prompted a tactical withdrawal by the Pentagon. Western European and Third World diplomats were sharply critical of some of the language in the document.

In Congress on Tuesday, Senator Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia, called the draft Pentagon document "myopic, shallow and disappointing."

"In the long run, it will be counterproductive to the very goal of world leadership that it cherishes."

The final version of the Pentagon's classified Defense Planning Guidance may still be weeks away, but it seemed clear Tuesday that the draft, disclosed in an article in The New York Times on Sunday, and the reaction to it reflected an internal debate within the Bush administration over America's military role in the next century.

The draft document disclosed a substantial body of opinion in the Defense Department seeking to justify a large military establishment that would keep much of the peace in a one-superpower world. In this view, any aspirations of allies such as Germany, Japan and Russia for regional leadership would be regarded with suspicion.

Opposed to this view are officials arguing for a more diminished U.S. military role, more emphasis on collective action through the United Nations and regional alliances and a strategy to engage the military establishments of former adversaries in new collective security arrangements.

Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger was said to have told an Indian delegation to disregard a portion of the document that warns of India's hegemonic intentions in South Asia. Mr. Eagleburger told the visiting Indian officials that the language did not represent American policy, an administration official said.

One Western official, whose government works closely with Washington, telephoned from a foreign capital Tuesday to express his opinion that the Pentagon text "runs counter to the kind of multilateralism and commitment to the United Nations that we had expected to emerge after the Cold War."

The official said he believed the document caused alarms to go off in many capitals, with governments asking, "Where do the rest of us fit into the game plan?"

In his remarks at the Pentagon, Mr. Williams said that the Pentagon document, when finished, would not assert as the draft does that U.S. military power should be used in the future to both prevent or deter the emergence of regional "competitors" in Western Europe, Asia and in the former Soviet Union.

"The United States is not looking for a unilateral role in the world," he said, "What we are saying is that we want to stay involved with our allies, we want to remain part of the community of nations."

At a Pentagon briefing, Mr. Williams continued to assert that the draft document had not circulated at a high level and had not been read or approved by Mr. Cheney or his undersecretary for policy, Paul D. Wolfowitz, whom other Pentagon officials have said was in charge of its drafting.

A covering memorandum on the draft written by Mr. Wolfowitz's deputy indicated that it was sent Feb. 18 to General Colin L. Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the president's principal military adviser, as well as to all four military chiefs of staff and the civilian service secretaries.

General Powell's vice chairman, Admiral David E. Jeremiah, and Mr. Wolfowitz have referred in public recently to the preparation of the policy document, which is meant to guide the preparation and planning of military budgets and forces in a two-year cycle.

Mr. Williams said he could not resolve the conflict between his assertion that the document has been circulating at "the deputy assistant secretary level" and the Feb. 18 covering memorandum that indicates otherwise. The memorandum asks that the senior officials make only substantive comments on the draft and return them to Wolfowitz's office by the "close of business Feb. 21."

This reference indicates, one Pentagon official said, that Mr. Cheney's principal deputies and the military chiefs had fully reviewed and responded to the draft and forwarded their comments on it last month.

In defending the document, Mr. Williams said, "The defense planning guidance does not say, will not say" that "we are abandoning collectivism."

Continuing, he said, "the idea that we are concerned about other nations gaining in prominence is also not correct. We are concerned, and the secretary said over and over in his testimony, that we are concerned about hostile powers dominating any regions of critical interest to us."

Questioned about specific statements in the draft referring to the possibility that "competitors" for global power might arise from Western Europe and East Asia, Mr. Williams said, "What we seek to prevent is the emergence of a hostile power, a hostile superpower."

As an example of what he said were well-known policy statements covered by the draft document, Mr. Williams said: "The secretary was just in Japan and said it's in everybody's interests to have the nuclear protection for Japan come from the United States, not Japan. Is that new? No."

But he was less willing to address statements in the policy draft that called for the marshaling of U.S. power to convince "potential competitors that they need not aspire to a greater role or pursue a more aggressive posture to protect their legitimate interests."

Mr. Williams' statements and those from administration officials in other departments suggested that the draft policy guidance was likely to be substantially altered before it was issued.

Mike Persson/Agence France-Presse

A Belgrade student abusing the Serbian government Wednesday, at an anti-civil war rally that had persisted 24 hours.

Belgrade Students Demand That Milosevic Quit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BELGRADE — Thousands of protesting students urged the Serbian president, Slobodan Milosevic, to resign Wednesday, demanding elections, a free press and a democratic constitution.

The rally started Tuesday on Terazije Square, continuing through the night and blocking morning rush-hour traffic.

By Wednesday afternoon, the crowd had grown to more than 5,000.

The protest stepped up pressure on Mr. Milosevic, a hard-line nationalist and former Communist, to reshuffle the Serbian leadership.

Opposition leaders had demanded his resignation at a big rally in Belgrade on Monday.

"Slobo out!" and "Belgrade can no longer sleep!" the students chanted.

It was their biggest protest in the Yugoslav and Serbian capital since fighting erupted between Serbs and Croats eight months ago in the now-independent republic of Croatia.

The demonstrators blocked Belgrade's main street, the scene of a three-day student protest last year that briefly threatened Mr. Milosevic's hold on power.

Many Serbs blame Mr. Milosevic for Serbia's economic crisis and for having led the republic of 9.8 million people into a conflict with Croatia during which more than 6,000 people have died.

The students also demanded new parliamentary elections and an end to the tight controls of news organizations imposed by the ruling Socialists.

"They are falling," one of the speakers said. "We just have to give them a slight push."

Diplomats said that the Serbian leadership was concerned that the protests, which began with an opposition rally attended by thousands Monday, could increase during the next few days. *(AP, Reuters)*

Officers for Arms: Deal Near in Armenia

Reuters

MOSCOW — Officers of the former Soviet Army appeared to have clinched a deal Wednesday for the release of 10 officers held hostage by Armenian fighters demanding weapons and ammunition in their conflict with Azerbaijan.

The group of officers flew from Moscow to Armenia to arrange the release of their colleagues, who were seized this week during a raid on a base in the Armenian town of Artik.

A spokesman for the army command told Tass that the Armenian president, Levon A. Ter-Petrosyan, had promised the men would be handed over.

In Baku, the Azerbaijani prime minister, Hasan Hasanov, said that there was only a 50 percent chance of avoiding a war with neighboring Armenia over Nagorno-Karabakh, the Armenian-majority autonomous region in Azerbaijan.

"I think the chance of the conflict erupting into an all-out war and the chance of a political solution are 50-50," Mr. Hasanov said after meeting with British Foreign Office minister of state, Douglas Hogg.

"This depends on how much world public opinion realizes that the Armenian state terrorist army must immediately leave the occupied territory of Azerbaijan," Mr. Hasanov said. "If it continues its occupation of Nagorno-Karabakh, the chances of a military outcome will greatly increase."

At least 1,500 people have been killed in four years of fighting in the disputed mountain region. The conflict has worsened in recent weeks, with each side accusing the other of massacring civilians.

In Tbilisi, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, the former Soviet foreign minister, chaired the first session of his new State Council on Wednesday.

Mr. Shevardnadze, named to head the powerful State Council on Tuesday, was shown on television as shoppers complained to him that their lives had become difficult.

Throughout a stroll in the center of the capital, large crowds surrounded the man who served as Georgia's Communist Party chief for 13 years. "You have to wait, be a bit more patient and things will get better," he told one group.

IMF Says Russia Needs $12 Billion in Aid for '92

By Steven Mufson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The International Monetary Fund will tell its members next month that Russia needs about $12 billion in food donations, debt relief and other financing during 1992, according to sources familiar with talks between the republic and the IMF.

The monetary fund also has concluded that a $6 billion fund would be needed to bolster confidence in the ruble, and to stabilize the ruble when it becomes freely convertible into foreign currency.

Russia's representative for cooperation with international financial organizations, Konstantin Kagalovsky, met with IMF officials to hammer out an agreement on Russia's financing needs and to complete the memorandum that will accompany Russia's application for IMF membership.

The fund's directors meet April 27.

The IMF is not specifying how international institutions and industrialized countries would meet Russia's need for aid totaling $12 billion. About $5 billion would be covered by the commitments already made by Western nations for contributions of food and medicine.

Obtaining the remaining $7 billion could prove difficult, especially from the United States, whose economic slowdown and election-year politics have made Russian aid unpopular.

Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d has said that Washington would consider providing help for a ruble stabilization fund but would not be willing to provide money to help cover the republic's import needs.

Other possible sources of money for the strapped former Soviet republic include Western export credit guarantees, World Bank balance-of-payments support, an IMF standby loan or aid from the Group of Seven major industrialized countries.

If Western governments and banks put off principal repayments on debt amassed by the former Soviet Union, Russia could postpone $3 billion due this year and could use that money to pay for imports.

Wolfgang Kumm/Agence France-Presse

NO TESTIMONY — Erich Mielke, the former chief of the Stasi, East Germany's secret police, listening during a hearing in Berlin on Wednesday. He evaded questions from a parliamentary committee investigating the embezzlement of huge sums following the collapse of the Communist government.

GATT: *An Accord Is Shaping Up*

(Continued from page 1)

the key negotiating session is planned for next week.

Top EC officials expressed cautious optimism in public about the latest U.S. proposals.

Frans Andriessen, the EC's external affairs commissioner, said he knew there was a letter "in which there are some openings."

Mr. Delors plans to respond positively to the letter from Mr. Bush, an EC diplomat said Wednesday, but he will also point out that some problems remain.

"There's some progress, but not major" Farm Commissioner Ray MacSharry, said in Strasbourg, "and there are still major difficulties."

The negotiations could still stall, officials said, if the politically weakened French government of President François Mitterrand insists that no concessions be made until after local elections scheduled for later this month. France, backed publicly by Germany but privately being urged to accept a settlement, has been the most adamant in resisting demands from the United States and other farm exporting nations to curb EC agricultural subsidies.

EC officials, trying to keep a lid on details of the negotiations with Washington, are pursing a strategy aimed at allowing the French government to place the onus for any politically painful decisions on Brussels.

French officials had been hoping that President Bush, facing similar domestic pressures from political rivals on both his right and left, would take the heat off Paris by deciding to postpone any further serious trade negotiations until after the fall election in the United States.

But Mr. Bush, in a news conference Wednesday in Washington, dashed those hopes.

"I'm going to keep fighting for open markets, more access to the markets of others, conclusion of the GATT round," Mr. Bush said.

Rather than bow to the demands of his right-wing challenger, Patrick J. Buchanan, as he has on some other issues such as taxes and government support for controversial arts projects, Mr. Bush insisted that he would fight against those who call for protectionism.

"We can't look inward like we did in the '30s," he said, "where we threw the whole world into Depression by a failed policy of isolation and pure protection."

Despite his sinking standing in the polls, U.S. trade experts said, Mr. Bush appeared to retain enough support to push through Congress a GATT agreement along the lines proposed by Mr. Dunkel.

"He may have to accept some amendments in the enabling legislation from the Democratic leadership in Congress, but everybody realizes what is at stake," said Harry Freeman, executive director of the MTN Coalition, a business coalition that supports a GATT deal. "We have got a chance to shape the trade rules for practically the whole world for a hell of a long time to come."

MISSILES: *U.S. and Russia Agree on Cutbacks, but Not on Pace*

(Continued from page 1)

substantive summit" meeting between the leaders.

START will bring the number of nuclear warheads possessed by the two nations down to a level no higher than 6,000. In his State of the Union message, Mr. Bush called for further reductions down to 4,700, and Mr. Yeltsin topped that offer a day later by urging the two nations to reduce to a level of 2,500 warheads.

An important difference between the proposals focuses on what weapons would be eliminated. Mr. Bush proposed the elimination of land-based missiles, which form the core of the Russian nuclear force. But Mr. Yeltsin wants to scrap sea-based as well as land missiles possessed by both nations.

The United States has shown reticence about such an offer, which would doom its modern, highly accurate fleet of nuclear Trident submarine missiles. But the Russians have contended that if they are asked to sacrifice the most critical part of their nuclear force, the United States should be willing to part with its most modern nuclear weaponry as well.

Russia also wants new cuts in the most deadly multiple warhead missiles to be included in the seven-year span of carrying out START weaponry reductions. The United States is known to prefer a slower pace until it can determine the best configuration of its future nuclear arsenal.

On another topic, Mr. Baker was asked by reporters about a ship carrying advanced Scud missiles from North Korea that slipped past U.S. naval vessels and docked at the Iranian port of Bandar Abbas earlier this week.

"I rather suspect that we will pass a message through the means available to us to the government of Iran with respect to the question of ballistic missile transfers to the Middle East, letting them know of our concerns," Mr. Baker replied.

[The U.S. military was unable to locate the North Korean ship despite trying for 10 days, Reuters reported from Washington. The commander of U.S. forces in the Middle East, General Joseph Hoar, told Congress on Wednesday: "We were unable to locate that ship, clear and simple. We made every effort to locate that ship and we were unable to do it."]

Before their negotiating session at the Russian diplomatic compound in Brussels, Mr. Baker and Mr. Kozyrev attended a ceremony launching plans for a research center in Moscow designed to retrain as many as 3,000 Soviet nuclear scientists and to dissuade them from pursuing lucrative employment in countries that want to build nuclear weapons.

The United States and the European Community have pledged $25 million each in immediate grants so the International Science and Technology Center can begin operations by the summer. Japan also has pledged to make a significant contribution.

U.S. and U.K. Give Iraq a New Warning

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The United States and Britain raised the possibility on Wednesday that force might be used to make Iraq comply with Gulf War resolutions and recalled what happened when Baghdad ignored calls to roll back its invasion of Kuwait.

The warning was sounded at a meeting of the UN Security Council, attended by Iraq's deputy prime minister, Tariq Aziz, at which Baghdad was accused of trying to outwit, and sometimes harass, UN teams sent to find and destroy weapons of mass destruction.

Baghdad was also accused of defying resolutions dealing with the release of Kuwaiti detainees, the return of looted property and the ill-treatment of Iraqi Kurds and Shiites. Speakers also referred to a recent UN Human Rights Commission report alleging horrendous treatment of Iraqi civilians.

It was the harshest criticism from the 15-member council since Iraqi troops invaded Kuwait on Aug. 2, 1990. The session, which is to continue Thursday, will not result in a specific decision or vote. But the international trade embargo against Iraq is up for its 60-day review this month.

In his address, Mr. Aziz denounced the "full-scale and iniquitous destruction" of Iraq in the Gulf War.

In a bitter condemnation of Western powers, he cited the "total destruction of civilian infrastructure" in a military strike authorized by the council.

He argued that Iraq was complying in good faith with the cease-fire terms and that devastating economic sanctions should be eased accordingly.

The chief British delegate, Sir David Hannay, said force had been used to drive the Iraqi Army out of Kuwait "because Iraq miscalculated and believed that this council was bluffing."

"There was an opportunity then for Iraq to comply which she failed to take," he said. "There is an opportunity again now for Iraq to comply. I hope she will not again miscalculate."

The chief U.S. envoy, Thomas R. Pickering, said that by failing to comply with council resolutions, "Iraq risks making, as it has in the past, yet another tragic and fateful miscalculation, the full consequences of which the government of Iraq will again have to bear."

Mr. Pickering rebuked Iraq for not providing full disclosure of its numerous outlawed weapons programs.

Earlier, President George Bush said at a news conference that he would "contemplate all alternatives" if Iraq did not comply fully with United Nations resolutions passed after the Gulf War.

Mr. Bush declared: "There will be no compromise on the part of the United States with full compliance with the United Nations resolutions."

Mr. Bush did not speak directly of any resumption of military action against Iraq, as the United States and its allies, particularly Britain, have reportedly discussed. But his message was couched in terms similar to those he used before U.S. and allied forces opened an attack on Iraqi forces to push them out of Kuwait a year ago. *(Reuters, AP)*

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EUROPEAN TOPICS

Costs Force Pravda To Cut Publication

Pravda, the newspaper that for decades disseminated the Communist Party line in the former Soviet Union, may be forced out of print by next month because of the rising cost of newsprint.

The newspaper, founded by Lenin in 1912, has cut back publication to only three days a week. Gennadi N. Seleznev, the chief editor, said that subscriptions for 1992 covered the cost of producing only 20 issues and that Pravda had been relying on high-interest loans from commercial banks.

Pravda had already reduced publication from seven days a week to five days. It has also raised its prices several times since the failed coup in August against President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, which led to the banning of the Communist Party and temporary suspension of the paper.

The newspaper, which has a circulation of 1.385 million, started accepting advertising on its front page last year. But it was not enough to keep up with increases in everything from salaries to newsprint costs.

Tuileries Garden To Be Renovated

The Jardin des Tuileries in Paris will be undergoing a 250 million franc ($44 million) facelift. Unveiling the restoration plans this week, Jack Lang, France's culture minister, promised a return to the splendor that the garden enjoyed in the 17th century.

The Tuileries, stretching from the Louvre to Place de la Concorde in the heart of the city, are a popular tourist attraction. But the chestnut trees are ill, the flower beds empty and the statues eroding in the traffic-polluted air.

Three landscape architects, Jacques Wirtz, Pascal Cribier and Louis Benech, are working with the man who renovated the neighboring Louvre museum, the architect I. M. Pei.

"We shall be leaving the main avenues, ponds and terraces as they were originally intended, while adding new touches to liven up the back of the gardens," Mr. Lang said.

The gardens, which date from the 16th century, took on their present form under Louis XIV's landscape designer, André Le Nôtre, in 1664.

Around Europe

Britain's group conversation "chatline" telephone services are to be abolished April 6. The telephone chatlines have drawn complaints from many households in which children have run up huge bills. Oftel, the telecommunications watchdog agency, said companies running the chatlines had failed to provide £660,000 ($1.135 million) for a fund established to compensate people who have been charged for calls made without their knowledge or consent.

The French government decided Wednesday to mint a 20-franc ($3.50) coin, the highest denomination in French coins. The coin will depict the Mont St. Michel monastery off the Normandy coast. Like the existing 10-franc coin, it will be silver colored with a gold-colored rim.

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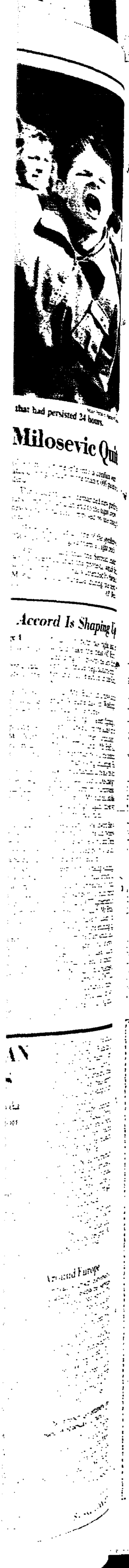

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

OPINION

Opportunity in Russia

Election year is the best time for American politicians to show leadership. Freedom in Russia is the finest imaginable cause. But even as Russia urgently asks for aid that could mean the survival of reform, President George Bush dithers. His response has been, as Richard Nixon puts it, penny-ante — "pathetically inadequate."

Patrick Buchanan still cannot win more than a protest vote with his "America First" campaign. Yet he has President Bush cowering, leaving Secretary of State James Baker to take the lead. The Democrats, meanwhile, hang back, waiting for the president. If America stands for anything, it is freedom. If Mr. Bush stands for anything, he must now explain to Americans the need to help it thrive in Russia.

Notwithstanding Mr. Bush's political travail, Mr. Nixon recently circulated a paper harshly criticizing the administration's inaction on Russia. But even Mr. Nixon remains transfixed by the all-or-nothing calculus of the Cold War, and so he exaggerates the dangers of not aiding Russia. Likewise, he overpromises the benefits of aid.

But there are four realistic arguments that can now be made for helping Russia:

- It is the chance of a lifetime for America. Russia is no longer the superpower enemy, but it is still armed and dangerous. While there is no guarantee, aid could transform Russia into America's ally and save untold billions in defense spending.
- Russian reformers need help. Russia has embarked on a transformation even more dramatic than Europe's in its recovery from the devastation of World War II or Mexico's radical reform of the 1980s. Such leaps forward succeeded only because outsiders provided a safety net.
- America can afford to give the aid. A relief package for Russia would cost about $20 billion a year for five years. The European Community, Japan and Saudi Arabia would share the burden, leaving $2 or $3 billion for the United States to put up. That is not insignificant but would be a small fraction of the potential defense savings.
- Aid could pay off. Investment in reforms could return rich dividends if recovery eventually enables Russia to expand markets for U.S. goods and repay its debts.

Of the $20 billion total, about $6 billion a year would be reserved to stabilize the value of the ruble. If reform alone gives the ruble purchasing power, that fund need not be tapped. Another $6 billion would allow Russia to refinance its debt; if reform succeeds, this money would be repaid.

The rest of the $20 billion would help Russia import food and consumer goods and keep freed prices from soaring out of the reach of ordinary Russians. This money could be a loan, pledged against Russia's oil and gas reserves, to be repaid once the country is back on its feet.

There are hopeful signs that the West is waking up. Secretary Baker has invited proposals to set up a stabilization fund for the ruble. Western leaders have decided to bring Russia and other republics into the International Monetary Fund as early as April. The IMF is now in Moscow negotiating a reform package. But the West has not yet authorized the IMF to pledge much. A $12 billion U.S. contribution to the IMF is stalled in Congress. Unless Mr. Bush steps out front to raise the money now, it will not be available when it is needed.

Russia's Boris Yeltsin has offered the West a shining opportunity. After defending democratization against last year's coup attempt, he has slashed military spending, decontrolled prices and plunged on to privatize the economy. Now it is the West's turn to defend freedom inside Russia.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Black With White

Of all the numbers pouring forth from Super Tuesday, one stands out. While winning half the total Democratic vote in Florida, Bill Clinton, white Southerner, won approximately 75 percent of the black vote. Mr. Clinton may or may not go on to win the Democratic nomination, and he may or may not give President George Bush a hard run in the fall. But either way, that one figure gives healthy evidence — probably for the first time since Robert F. Kennedy's Indiana primary campaign in 1968 — that it is politically possible to bring poor blacks and blue-collar white voters together. It is finally possible for Americans to transcend racial division and look instead to mutual interest.

When the Democratic campaign began last fall, Bill Clinton looked like fortune's child. As a progressive Southern Democrat, he knew from the start that he could hope to do well in all the Southern races on Super Tuesday. The problems concerned how to get from here to there.

How to loosen Jesse Jackson's hold on black voters? Governor Douglas Wilder of Virginia took care of that by announcing his candidacy. How to resist the national appeal of New York's Governor Mario Cuomo? Mr. Cuomo took care of that by checking out at the last minute. How to neutralize the early psychological effect of the Iowa caucuses? Senator Tom Harkin took care of that; no one could compete with a native son. How to minimize the similar effect of the New Hampshire primary? Paul Tsongas was not exactly a favorite son but his Lowell, Massachusetts, home is barely 10 miles from the border.

Then good fortune collapsed into what rivals called a scandal a week. Mr. Clinton was beset by accusations of marital infidelity and by skepticism about some of his rebuttals. Days later he came under criticism for supposedly dodging the draft, even though his conduct was no less honorable than that of millions who despised the Vietnam War.

Now the tide has turned again. Last week, on the way to Super Tuesday, he won his first primary, in Georgia. And now, on the big day, he has won and won and won, most notably in Florida, where Mr. Tsongas, trying to mobilize momentum against money, fought the hardest. The triumphs pile up a formidable heap of Clinton delegates to the Democratic convention. And they vindicate the vision of a political analyst named Al From, who in 1985 founded the Democratic Leadership Council as a vehicle to drive Democrats back to middle-class voters. Mr. Clinton was one of its founding members.

This council espoused pragmatic positions on national defense, national service and other subjects, but on none has it, or Bill Clinton, been wiser than on race. Consider what he said last fall, in terms repeated during the campaign. For years, he said, when times get tough, the Hard Right finds "the most economically insecure white people and scare[s] the living daylights out of them ... We want to be part of a nation that's coming together, not coming apart."

The Clinton campaign may yet suffer further jolts; the relationship he and his wife had to a failed savings and loan operator remains to be better understood. Or perhaps next week's Illinois primary will give him a decisive lead. But either way, the Clinton campaign has already accomplished something worth remembering: It has enabled Americans once more to say, without bitterness, black and white together.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Bad and Getting Worse

If you thought the Senate tax bill was already bad — which it is — just wait. Some of America's most pious fiscal conservatives are threatening an amendment to give away billions of dollars that the government doesn't have to people who mainly don't need it, all in the name of fairness, of course, and never mind that this is also an election year. Led by Senator John McCain of Arizona, they want to repeal ET, the Social Security earnings test.

They have voted to do it on other bills before, secure in the assumption that their conferees would later bail them out of the folly; they could cast the vote without the consequences. This time the vote seems even freer because the president has promised to do the right thing (although for all the wrong reasons) and veto the bill. That turns the Senate into a playpen.

The earnings test is an indexed limit on what Social Security recipients aged 65 to 69 can earn in a year without loss of benefits. Currently benefits are reduced at a rate of $1 for every $3 in earnings over $9,720. Advocates of repeal say the test is an unfair and unconstructive tax that penalizes elderly people who are willing and able to work and need the money. They say it robs the economy of experienced workers it badly needs.

But in describing the test as a penalty, they misstate what Social Security is about. It is not a reward for attaining a certain age, but insurance against loss of income, in this case because of retirement. No retirement, no insurance payment, just like no accident, no auto insurance payment. The earnings test is not a tax at all, but an already fairly liberal definition of retirement. Nor are most of the people whom it affects and who would benefit from its repeal the needy ones whom the advocates portray. They tend instead, as the advocates well know, to be quite well off.

The happy repealers say never mind, because this is also a free vote in another sense: It won't increase the deficit. That is because Congress agreed a couple of years ago to take Social Security off budget, a fancy way of saying that for purposes of budget discipline it would not count it. But everyone understands that that is just a fiction, just like the fiction being used to mask the cost of the other side of pork in the bill, the proposed reconstruction of Individual Retirement Accounts, or IRAs, in such a way as to create a large new stream of tax-exempt income, also mainly for the better-off. (The IRA gimmick leaves the cost on budget but makes sure that most of it will not show up until after the five-year estimating period to which the budget rules apply.)

The great laugh is that Social Security was supposedly put off budget to protect it against the annual effort to reduce the deficit. The effect instead has been to expose it to raids from the opposite direction, in this case a benefit increase that can be voted with equanimity because it has no official cost.

The president says he will veto this bill because of the tax increases it contains. But the real problem in the face of the $400 billion deficit is not the increases: it is the cuts that the government can't afford. A big benefit increase for the better-off elderly only compounds the problem. Get the hook.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

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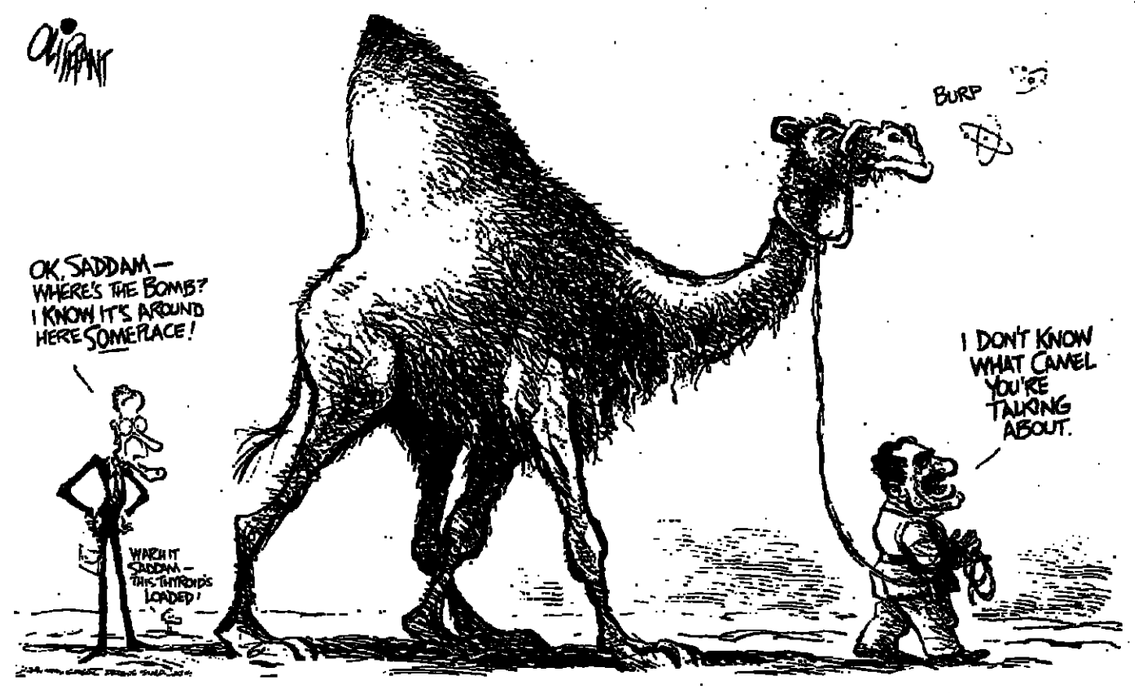

Against Saddam, an Overhauled Battle Plan

By Jim Hoagland

NEW YORK — Saddam Hussein's dictatorial regime has grown more defiant in recent months, not weaker and more compliant as the Bush administration predicted. George Bush's strategy of wearing Saddam down through economic sanctions and an intrusive United Nations presence has failed.

Iraq's open defiance and new treachery give the president little choice. He must now consider renewed American air strikes against the nuclear and missile facilities missed by Operation Desert Storm; but he must at the same time overhaul the failed American strategy.

Isolated, punitive bombing runs made in hopes of finally bringing down Saddam would reinforce the dictator's position at home and gain him new sympathy abroad. The Iraqi dictator thrives on the image of small Iraq proudly defying the outside world. He uses it, along with terror and brutality, to keep power.

The drama of foreign military raids destroying concealed weapons stores may appeal to him more than submitting to the drawn-out humiliation of UN inspectors systematically destroying Iraq's war machine in public view. He may also want to gamble that American warplanes will again miss his most secret installations.

Suspicions that Mr. Bush is fomenting a crisis now to boost his electoral fortunes are misplaced. Saddam is using the U.S. electoral calendar against a risk-averse president who has sought to manage his Iraq problem with smoke and mirrors.

The White House expected sanctions and intrusive inspections in Iraq to strip Saddam of his remaining war material and his authority. But, starting two months ago as Mr. Bush's political standing at home plunged, the Iraqis stopped any form of assistance to the inspection teams charged with finding and destroying chemical weapons, missiles and nuclear facilities.

"The United Nations has now told us that it cannot carry out its missions in Iraq," says a senior allied official. "The clear implication is that it will take military action, probably by American and British warplanes stationed in the area, to get rid of Iraq's remaining weapons of mass destruction — unless Saddam backs down at the last minute, when the dust covers start coming off the bombers." Saddam sent Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz to the United Nations this week to play for time by stalling new Security Council condemnation of Iraq.

Mr. Bush's attrition strategy has left Saddam in control of the pace and the timing of the U.S.-Iraqi face-off. To rob Saddam of this advantage, any new air strikes should be conceived and attempted only as part of a comprehensive plan.

The president should make clear that the air strikes are not intended to bring Saddam down but are for the purpose of eliminating the large quantities of weapons of mass destruction that Iraq is still building or concealing. Saddam's fate is not the key issue right now.

The steady erosion of United Nations authority that Saddam has achieved by his cheating and retreating tactics must be reversed. Once unsheathed, American air power should stay deeply involved in Iraq, keeping the Iraqi army at bay while the United Nations gets food and protection to Iraqi citizens as authorized in Security Council Resolution 688.

The CIA's covert programs — three have been authorized since Iraq invaded Kuwait, I am told — have failed largely because they became enmeshed in the intrigues and rivalries of Arab intelligence services, particularly in Saudi Arabia. U.S. covert dependence on those forces should be abandoned.

Recent newspaper and television reports of a major U.S. effort to overthrow Saddam have been much smoke about little fire. Mr. Bush authorized a new program only after Representative Stephen J. Solarz, Democrat of New York, and other congressional hawks made clear that they would challenge him publicly on his failure to mount an effective covert program if he did not move. The big policy review that followed served to deflect congressional pressure and avoid embarrassment at home, rather than signal a muscular new approach to the Iraqi crisis.

The Kurdish leader Massoud Barzani, a key figure in the opposition, told the State Department this week that he is willing to come to Washington for high-level meetings. But he wants clear American statements supporting democracy in Iraq, autonomy for a Kurdish region inside a united Iraq, and a full U.S. commitment to enforcing Security Council Resolution 688 to emerge from such talks.

Those are reasonable expectations. A few more bombs will not do what Operation Desert Storm could not do. But evidence of a serious new U.S. political commitment to democracy in Iraq could turn out to be poison for Saddam.

The Washington Post.

New Age for the United Nations, Members Willing

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

UNITED NATIONS, New York — To Butros Butros Ghali, the smooth old pro from Egypt who is the United Nations' bouncy new secretary-general, the post-Cold War problem of the world organization is not to sell itself, as used to be the case. Disputants and claimants are now beating a path to the United Nations' door, begging for its services in peacekeeping and otherwise.

The problem is to not oversell; to deliver what is promised; to use the organization's resources efficiently; to make sure that member states (Mr. Butros Ghali finds many of them "twisted" in inconsistency) actually support the projects they endorse; to "recognize the limits of the house."

Although he says, in an interview, that he would not have taken the job five years ago, he is plainly pleased to be at the helm now. It seems just the right time and place for this veteran of the Egyptian-Israeli peace process to practice the crafts he learned as a bureaucrat, diplomat, politician and professor — an experience he survived with his sense of humor and his taste for wile and his waistline intact.

His first chore, the one that the United States in particular was eager to see him tackle, was to start pruning the UN bureaucracy. "Butros," as he is widely called, coming from "the oldest bureaucracy in the world," figures he knew something about bureaucrats. The relatively low money and the habit of patronage make it hard to attract the best people, he indicates. The Third World produces too many "weak technicians." Trimming bodies and altering boxes, he did a job that American officials consider first-rate "for a first slice." It immediately gave him some standing as his own man.

What he did not know about the United Nations, he confesses, was how complex in its origins and operations much of the machinery is. "What is behind the iceberg?" Its reform lies ahead. Management may not excite Mr. Butros Ghali, I gathered, but diplomacy, politics certainly do.

In January a Security Council summit commissioned him to report by July 1 on his views for toning up the United Nations for the new age. The air is now filling with proposals not just for streamlining the bureaucracy but for "preventive diplomacy," early crisis warning, reinforced powers for the secretary-general, peacekeeping forces at the ready, and the like.

It is heady stuff, but what Mr. Butros Ghali, a son of the Third World, stressed to me was a prior requirement to "democratize" international policy-making. Not necessarily one nation, one vote. Participation can come by being consulted, as Washington consulted others in the Gulf War, "even though the U.S. could have done it without the UN," and as Cambodians are now being consulted about their fate.

He is concerned — in the modulated way suitable for a graduate of Egypt's heavy-handed governance — to see democracy grow in the Third World. "After 30 years we discover that without the participation of the people there can be no economic development. For that we need democracy." The IMF and the industrialized democracies of the Group of Seven "have adopted a new conditionality: assistance in proportion to democracy. But what are we doing to assist in building democracy?"

For not launching for Somalia a UN presence like the one now heading for Yugoslavia, he has been criticized as "anti-African." But, he says, Somalian combatants could not agree on UN intervention, African regional organizations were slow to get into the act and international demand was slight. "Six or seven important Europeans phone me every day about Yugoslavia." All this is of a piece with ensuring that the United Nations does not get into poorly conceived peacekeeping missions that drag on — like Cyprus, he acknowledges.

These days, paying the peacekeeping bills dominates Mr. Butros Ghali's concern. "We are praised, and we must beg at the same time." He frets that the United States, not alone, is badly in arrears, partly because the Cold War added up to a lost opportunity for educating public opinion. He reveals a certain apprehension that the American superpower, if it felt too much put upon, might "go out on its own." If the Pentagon's recently revealed thoughts about American global hegemony prevail in policy, he says, "it's the end of the UN."

Alone of the United Nations agencies, he observes, Unicef, the children's agency, has a public.

The political will of the member states — this is to Mr. Butros Ghali the unknown factor in the new equation of internationalism that he is trying to write at the United Nations. He has not been tested decisively yet, but it strikes me that he is off to a promising start.

The Washington Post.

To Finish in a Burlesque of Empire?

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The Defense Department's new effort to justify continued high U.S. military spending is a more imposing job than the last one. Last month a compendium of scenarios of "illustrative future wars" became known, prepared under the auspices of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. All were reruns of past wars, often several at once: North Korea attacking South Korea while Iraq goes on a new rampage, or Panama taken over by rogue policemen linked to narco-terrorists — who "threaten to close the Panama Canal." The United States has to spring into action.

It was not an exercise long in imagination, and it found little favor in Congress. It did disclose a new Pentagon acronym, REGT — for "resurgent/emergent global threat," meaning a new U.S.S.R. or the equivalent, requiring return to the comfortable old days of Cold War and reliably high and regular military appropriations.

The new Pentagon program for the post-Cold War world, leaked to The New York Times by an official who thinks that the matter deserves more debate than it has received, says that the United States should now make it its policy to "convince" everyone else not to challenge "our leadership or seek ... to overturn the established political and economic order." Internationalism and collective security are not part of the program. "Benevolent" and permanent world domination by the United States is the aim.

According to this draft Defense Planning Guidance — an internal document of the Bush administration meant to serve as the basis for force structure development, military budgets and strategy for the rest of this decade — Japan and Europe are to be "preempted" from becoming substantial military powers or global competitors against America by keeping them inside American-dominated security zones. An independent European security alliance is to be blocked because it would undermine NATO, considered the instrument of continued American predominance in Europe.

Potential competitors are to be deterred "from even aspiring to a larger regional or global role." Nuclear proliferation is to be prevented, if necessary by unilateral American military interventions — even in Europe and the former Soviet states.

Russia will continue to be targeted by American nuclear forces, as the sole potential nuclear threat to the United States, and American policy would be directed to preventing that country from again becoming a first-rank technological power.

This Defense Department document obviously expresses the interests of the institution which produced it. It is a program to justify high military budgets and large military forces and national security bureaucracies for as long as the eye can see or the imagination stretch.

It cannot, however, be dismissed as mere bureaucratic paper-propagation, since the policies advocated already have made themselves felt. American hostility to independent European defense, vigorously expressed during the past three years, clearly comes from exactly these assumptions about what America's future relationship to Europe should be. Current rumblings in Washington about the need to destroy Iraq's and North Korea's nuclear capabilities must be seen, in the light of this document, as having more behind them than the mere need of a desperate president to get re-elected.

On the other hand, there are two fundamental obstacles to the achievement of such a program. The first is that the American public is unlikely to wish to pay for it. Moreover, the American public may not even want it. Global hegemony is an idea that may please conservative publicists and the national security intelligentsia, but it can still be counted on to raise the hackles on necks in Middle America.

Middle America in any case is on a tax strike. The United States suffers an enormous overhang of public deficit and private debt; it declines to pay its current obligation to the IMF or to the United Nations or UN peacekeeping forces; it has offered, in proportion to its wealth, only a derisory level of assistance to the ex-Communist countries, and virtually none at all to the Third World; and it has both Republican and Democratic challengers to George Bush running strongly on campaigns promising to cut "foreign aid" — as if there were any left to cut. This does not seem a public mood in which a five-year, $1.2 trillion spending program to achieve world hegemony will win cheers, or is even politic to propose.

Finally, as a moment's reflection on geopolitical history would suggest, this is a program that will generate its own antithesis. Western Europe alone is today a substantially larger industrial agglomerate than America, and a more populous one. Japan is a much more dynamic industrial power than America, with much more rapid rates of growth. Neither are major military powers today, but they certainly were in the past and could become so again if they felt that necessary.

This American plan tries to substitute military primacy for the industrial and economic predominance that the United States enjoyed between 1945 and 1975 but now has lost. It disregards the fact that America's political leadership in the postwar years came from industrial and social accomplishment, and from the moral authority of disinterested policy-making, rather than from simple military power.

It is a plan for American world leadership through intimidation. It is a politically and morally stunted program whose logical outcome would be to make of the United States itself that "resurgent/emergent global threat" that the Pentagon foresees. Is this what Americans want? To finish in a burlesque of empire?

International Herald Tribune.
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Japanese Should Face Their Past

By Yoshiaki Yoshimi

WAKO, Japan — A debate has erupted in Japan over actions of the Japanese military more than 50 years ago. The issue is "comfort women," a euphemism for the Korean, Japanese, Chinese and Taiwanese women who were carried off to battlefront brothels between 1938 and 1945.

Officially described as private enterprise, the "comfort stations" were controlled by the military. The heated discussion over whether Japan should make reparations marks a new stage in the country's struggle to come to terms with its wartime past.

Angered by the Japanese government's continued denial of military involvement in running the brothels, three Korean women filed a suit in December against the government demanding a formal apology and redress. Moved by the courage of these former "comfort women," I went to the Self-Defense Agency's library in Tokyo. There I discovered documents that demonstrate the extent of the military's involvement in the recruitment of women, the majority of whom were Korean, as well as its supervision of the brothels.

Confronted with this evidence, the government finally admitted the truth. During his meeting with President Roh Tae Woo in South Korea in January, Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa for the first time acknowledged Japan's responsibility and extended a formal apology.

This only begins to solve the problem. The government has yet to offer significant redress to any victims. Public opinion is divided on this question because the Japanese have yet to come to terms with their wartime past. The perfect opportunity for such reflection came during the postwar allied occupation, but it was lost. Regrettably, at the Tokyo War Crimes Tribunal the voice of the Asian peoples who had suffered was not heard sufficiently.

At the Tokyo trials, only a small number in the military and the bureaucracy were tried for their part in the war, leaving the majority of wartime leaders either immune from prosecution or freed from custody. By thrusting the full responsibility onto the few who were executed, the Japanese effectively absolved themselves of any blame.

Furthermore, the fact that only wartime aggression against Western nations was investigated, while the deaths of hundreds of thousands of noncombatants in the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki was ignored, led many Japanese to question the whole exercise of investigating war crimes. Such rationalizations have allowed the Japanese to abandon the more painful path of reflecting on their own conduct.

Since the 1970s, however, there has been a gradual shift in public opinion. Initially this came about not so much through the solders who had fought in the war but through a younger generation that began digging up evidence of atrocities, such as the rape of Nanking.

More recently, people born between 1910 and 1925 and now in their old age have begun to talk about their part in the invasions. They have broken their silence because of a traditional Buddhist ethic requiring an admission of sins before death. At last there is some real pressure to revise the standardized school history curriculum, which has glossed over the dark side of Japanese aggression.

The Japanese are again being presented with the opportunity to come to terms with the past, this time through formal apologies and monetary redress. Last May in Singapore, then Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu publicly expressed the "sincere contrition" he felt after reflecting on the suffering inflicted on the peoples of Asia and the Pacific by Japan in the first half of the 20th century.

These are fine sentiments, but the Japanese cannot hope to forge amicable relations with neighbors on the basis of words alone. Indeed, there is threat of a backlash. Because of the gravity of the problem and the enormous sums involved in any kind of compensation program, all sorts of self-justifying arguments are emerging that would distort the truth.

Japan cannot back down now. The time has come for public debate on a number of critical issues. Chief among them are the Japanese view of history from the early 1900s to World War II and its aftermath, the nature of Japan's relationships in Asia and the meaning of human rights.

The writer is professor of Japanese history at Chuo University. This comment was translated by Jane Nishi Goldstone for The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: Gladstone's Secret

PARIS — The Liberal Party expects to "sweep the country" at the next election. To win they need an Irish contingent. Mr. Gladstone wants to keep his Home Rule plans a secret until the election is over. He cannot afford to show his hand, for if he does, either he must alarm his English supporters, or he must offend the Irish party. Does the "Old Man" intend to give Ireland an independent Parliament? If so, his majority in England would melt like butter in the sun. If not, a valley of groans would be poured into his ears by the Irish members. Please everybody he cannot.

1917: War in a Month?

NEW YORK — President Wilson considers that, before a month has passed, war will have broken out between the United States and Germany. Mr. Wilson has done everything to maintain peace. The President considers that enough American lives have been sacrificed and that it is now necessary to adopt energetic measures against an enemy who has no scruples. The sailors who man the guns on merchant ships will be instructed to fire as soon as the periscope of a submarine heaves in sight. Since Germany has decided that any warning is unnecessary, no consideration is to be shown.

1942: Kalinin Offensive

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] The Red Army reported today [March 12] that in a tremendous offensive on the Kalinin front northwest of Moscow, the Russians killed 49,700 German officers and men and recaptured 161 localities between Feb. 5 and March 8. Earlier Moscow reports on the fruits of the sustained drive on the Kalinin front said Soviet troops has smashed through the German winter line which Führer Adolf Hitler on a visit to that sector recently, personally ordered held at all costs and to the last man.

هكذا من الأصل

OPINION

Clinton vs. Bush Could Prove Bad for Turnout

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Florida, a geological late arrival, was the last part of what is the continental United States to rise from the ocean. Paul Tsongas probably wishes it had stayed submerged. The least Southern of all southern states, Florida was Mr. Tsongas's best chance to put sand in the gears of Bill Clinton's machine. Instead, Florida gave maximum momentum to that machine as it rolls toward the real Super Tuesday, next week in Michigan and especially Illinois.

When, in the distant future, narrators are retelling the Homeric epic of this presidential campaign, they will linger over the inexpressibly sad fact that the lamp of love between Bill Clinton and Paul Tsongas was extinguished in the run-up to Super Tuesday.

Mr. Clinton, attacking Mr. Tsongas, shouted, "Growth first, fairness later — bull: We never had growth without fairness and we never will." Now, nonsense is to be expected from tired candidates who have many more speaking engagements than they have sensible things to say. But Mr. Clinton is exceeding the limits of permissible babble.

His complaint about the 1980s (a.k.a. The Reagan Terror) is that there was growth without fairness. And one can imagine how Mr. Clinton disdains the growth of the Gilded Age and the 1920s. Is he now saying it is better to have no growth than growth without fairness — that growth should wait until there is consensus about fairness?

According to Mr. Clinton, Mr. Tsongas's sins against fairness include consideration of limiting cost-of-living adjustments of some entitlement programs for the wealthy. Also, Mr. Clinton criticizes Mr. Tsongas for proposing to phase in a 30- to 50-cent-a-gallon increase in the gasoline tax over 10 years. If 45 cents were added instantly, the cost of a gallon would be, in real terms, what it was in 1950.

For his part, Mr. Tsongas says Mr. Clinton is a "pander bear" telling "blatant" lies. A century ago an acute student of these things, the novelist Anthony Trollope, noted that in democracies disputes between politicians are fiercest when the real differences are smallest. "It is the same in religion. The apostle of Christianity and the infidel can meet without a chance of a quarrel; but it is never safe to bring together two men who differ about a saint or a surplice."

It must get galling for Mr. Clinton, who expected to run as the candidate of unconventional realism against some Tom Harkin-like liberal, to find himself flanked on the moralist-realist side by Mr. Tsongas. Clearly, he finds Mr. Tsongas's personality grating. Mr. Tsongas does indeed seem to secrete a sticky, cloying rectitude. He resembles a New England unitarian minister who does not claim to have all the truth but is sure he has all that is available at the moment.

Even before Tuesday's voting, it became official: Yet again, neither party will nominate a serving member of Congress. Twenty years have passed since the last serving member was nominated (George McGovern) and 32 years since the last member was elected (John Kennedy). Nebraska's Senator Bob Kerrey was knocked out early, partly because he got in six months late: He missed spring training. Iowa's Senator Harkin got in 45 years late. He is a 1940s labor liberal, part Harry Truman and a little bit like Iowa's Henry Wallace.

In presidential politics, money is the root of all excuses. Mr. Harkin, having unfurled the banner of Pure Liberalism, has re-furled it, saying the usual thing, that he had no choice because he had no money to get his message out. He sedulously misses the point: His message got out loud and clear, and if people had liked it he would have had pots of money.

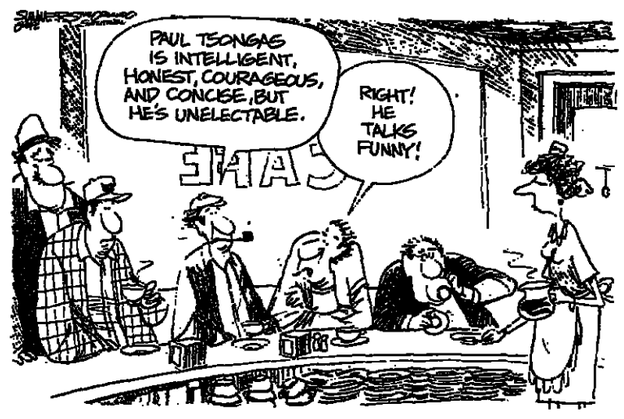
Mr. Clinton does have pots of money and probably will be nominated, even though he has ominously high "negatives." Indeed, he is winning partly because of them: People admire the way he slogs on, carrying all that baggage. But the baggage remains and, come autumn, Republicans will not be reticent about it.

However, Mr. Clinton will be running against a president repudiated by one-third of the Republican Party and two-thirds of any Republican president's base of true believers. George Bush, who has the entire executive branch at his disposal, has allowed the conversation of the campaign to be controlled by a columnist on sabbatical. Amazing.

Mr. Bush is the most potent negative campaigner in history: The more he campaigns, the more his own negatives rise. His best strategy would be to go to earth in Bermuda until November, emerging only to wage short wars against Third World miscreants.

Much will change between now and November, but today a reasonable wager would be that Election Day will see another reduction in voter turnout. Tens of millions of people may choose not to choose between a Democratic nominee they do not quite trust and a failed president they no longer respect.

Washington Post Writers Group.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

French Mystery Persists

Regarding the report "French Diet Redux: Hold the Foie Gras" (March 5):

The French dietary paradox has two ingredients: a consumption of fats equal to American consumption, yet a coronary mortality rate two to three times lower than the American rate.

As cited in your report, the American nutritionist Dr. Marion Nestle proposes an explanation: not that today's French diet is healthy, but that 30 years ago it was low in fats and the French are still benefiting. "The French diet," she says, "is newly high in fat, and heart disease rates just haven't had time to catch up."

But the data for France advanced by Dr. Nestle purporting to show that the French diet was quite low in fat in 1965 and caught up with American levels only in 1985 are grossly inaccurate. In 1965, according to the French national statistical institute, the mean French consumption of fats was 95 grams a day. In 1981 it was 99 grams; in 1989, 97 grams.

So the paradox has not disappeared. It remains a rational counter to American anti-cholesterol guidelines.

DR. MARIAN APFELBAUM,
Director of Human Nutrition Studies.
Xavier Bichat Faculty of Medicine.
Paris.

Get Rid of the Hyphens

Regarding the editorial "An American, Period" (March 2):

This editorial on "hyphenated minorities" is right on the mark. But why stop at deploring such usage as "Irish-American, Polish-American, Japanese-American"? Why not include "African-American"? Such terminology only helps to separate the group even more from a society into which its members have been born and bred, and whose roots in the American culture go back further than those of most other Americans.

Black Americans are first and foremost Americans. Many of their ancestors were white settlers and slave owners. Where do the hyphens stop and the struggle to create a more humane and unified American society begin?

I am a second-generation American of Russian-Romanian descent, but I am no more Russian or Romanian than Kristi Yamaguchi is Japanese or Eddie Murphy is African.

Knowing and appreciating distant roots and culture can enrich one's life, but using stilted terminology and separating oneself by a hyphen only adds to the prejudices and confusions of a society already strained by ethnic tensions.

ELLEN SHIRE.
Lübeck, Germany.

The War of the Sexes Is a Fraud

By Carol Tavris

LOS ANGELES — The gender wars have been heating up in America again. The drumbeat of news stories about rape, harassment, the glass ceiling, the "gender gap" in politics and the "housework gap" at home have inflamed feelings on both sides.

Beneath the anger and jokes, I detect real fear that the situation is getting out of hand. The sexes seem increasingly to feel that there is an unbridgeable chasm between them.

This is no wonder, because we are bombarded with assertions of how different the sexes are. Robert Bly celebrates the archetypal differences between Woman and Man (Jungians like to write in capital letters). Newsweek, Science and that scholarly publication

MEANWHILE

Elle report that men's and women's brains are specialized for different skills. Biomedical researchers worry about the legions of women who suffer various hormonal "syndromes"; men, apparently, lack hormones and moods.

But men have lust. Sociobiologists assert that women are biologically programmed to be sexually passive, faithful and monogamous, whereas the male is designed for promiscuity. And a growing contingent of "cultural feminists" argues that women are naturally more nurturant, moral, peace-loving and Earth-friendly than men. Women, they say, are psychologically wired to be the experts at love and intimacy, whereas men, poor souls, are emotionally repressed louts who fear attachment and wouldn't know a nurturant feeling if it cuddled right up to them.

Oh, dear. If things are this bad, I guess women had better go on home, where they can cultivate their hormones, have several babies and stop annoying men by trying to be like them. As for help with the babies, forget it, since nurturance does not come naturally to men. And never mind saving the planet, unless we can somehow confine men on special game preserves.

The way we think about women and men — how we construe our differences and similarities — is not just a fun topic for conversation or an academic exercise. It profoundly affects our visions of what is possible for society and for our private lives.

Our visions conflict so bitterly today because society is conflicted over woman's place. This debate has been one of the most emotional and pressing issues of the 20th century.

It emerged in its modern form with the Industrial Revolution. Where once the spheres of men's work and women's work coexisted close to the home, now they moved in different orbits — the public world of work for him, the private world of the family for her. So women became the love experts and men the experts on everything else.

Wherever the sexes live in separate economic spheres, we can expect scientific efforts to legitimize the idea that men and women are fundamentally opposite because of their hormones, brains, natures or innermost psyches, and so any expectation of change is hopeless. This idea erupts with renewed vigor every time women take a significant step outside the private sphere.

When women tried to enter universities a century ago, "science" was quick to assert that education would overheat their brains, destroy their ovaries and make them infertile.

In fact, the weight of the evidence about the "natures" and capabilities of the sexes falls on the side of how similar they are.

When I looked into the research on brains, hormones, mental abilities, skills, moods, sexual desires, feelings of love and connection, grief, moral reasoning, empathy, belligerence and other traits pertaining to the strengths and foibles of the human condition, what I found overwhelmingly was this: There is far more variation within each sex than between them.

Examples:

- Are men's and women's brains differently wired? An eminent researcher in this field summarized her findings this way: "One must not overlook perhaps the most obvious conclusion, which is that basic patterns of male and female brain asymmetry seem to be more similar than they are different." Of course, everyone overlooked it. The few small studies that find sex differences in the brains of rats and humans make the news, but not the studies that find trivial differences or none at all.
- Is male and female sexuality differently programmed? Sociobiologists say yes, pointing to the "promiscuous" behavior of the males of many species. But the research of women scientists has established that in many species, including birds, fish and mammals, females are as "promiscuous" as males — many will have multiple copulations even after they have been impregnated.

Just as Darwin's description of the "natural" "coy female" and "lustful male" gave a scientific gloss to Victorian courting customs, sociobiological theory about modern sexual relationships serves more to justify social rules than to illuminate their origins.

- Are women inherently pacifistic, nature-loving and empathic? It is true that, universally, men are far more likely than women to behave aggressively; both sexes fear male violence. Yet it does not follow that women are invariably less likely than men to support war, depersonalize the enemy or despoil the environment, or that men are less likely than women to live in harmony with their neighbors. The archetypes of Man the Noble Warrior and Woman the Saintly Pacifist compliment both sexes, but history serves up ample evidence of female bellicosity and male pacifism.

Indeed, that is what is wrong with all visions that posit an essential opposition of the sexes: They rest on archetype, not reality. Thinking in opposites leads to what philosophers call "the law of the excluded middle," which is where most men and women fall in terms of their qualities, beliefs, values and capabilities. The very term "opposite sex" implies an underlying antagonism, the pitting of one side against the other, one way (which is right and healthy) versus the other's way (which is wrong and unhealthy).

Framing an issue in polarities, regardless of which pole is valued, sets up false choices: Is it better to be logical or intuitive? Emotional or reasonable? Dependent or autonomous? In truth, we are, and should be, all of the above.

I am hopeful that we can find new pathways through these thickets. There is nothing in our nature or intellect that creates the battle of the sexes; the differences that most trouble us are created by the differing conditions and experiences of our lives. By understanding the real forces that separate women and men — and that unite us — we can find better ways to work together, live together and develop the society that would benefit us all.

The writer, a social psychologist and author of "The Mismeasure of Woman," contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

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MILAN FASHION

Fur: The Destroyed Look

With Precision, Fendi Takes Skins Back to the Cave

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

MILAN — Out on the runway, something stirred: the hairy, ragged coat and clomping feet of a primeval beast. Was it Conan the Barbarian? Was it the Loch Ness monster? No, it was a Fendi fur coat from Karl Lagerfeld's new cavewoman collection.

As a show, Fendi was a riot — not least when the models fell off their six-inch-high (15-centimeter) platform-soled shoes as tubes of ankle-length knitted dresses hobbled their knees. Then there was the fun of guessing what the Italian socialites in their marmelade minks thought of golden sable coats left rough as sandpaper inside, sheared weasel dyed camouflage khaki and those keep-you-warm skins perforated with drafty holes.

Lagerfeld's fashion in the raw left every edge savagely scissored, bits of seam gaping open and shapes indeterminate. "Just like a skin thrown over your skin — fur shouldn't be straight down and across — that's too boring," said Lagerfeld, who brought his design associate Gilles Dufour out on the runway to take a bow. To get the primitive effects, the Fendi sisters and their specialist work force had beavered for weeks, slicing layers of ermine together without breaking one top hair, and dying sheared weasel ecological green.

Susan Gutfreund, correct and conventional in a pink Lagerfeld tweed suit, just loved the show. "I like the destroyed look — it's rather like society today," she said.

Destruction is currently Lagerfeld's fashion thing. He has already ripped chiffon to rags in Chanel couture, following the "destroy" fashion mood of the avant-garde designers John Galliano and Comme des Garçons. The holes pitting skinny chenille dresses worn over white shirts on the Fendi runway were a nostalgic reminder of Comme des Garçons's Swiss cheese sweaters of 10 years ago.

Lagerfeld is smart at sniffing what is in the fashion air, and his Fendi theme was intellectually clever. Yet the show didn't really come off — even though, removed from their Stone Age surroundings, there were some fabulous coats: a black ermine tipped at the jagged edges with white, or undulating shearling shrugged on like a cape.

The slithering free-form silhouettes and special effects were deceptively simple. And that was the problem: Hours of labor by the world's finest workrooms had gone into making fur look like it had been dragged in by a caveman. So-called raw edges were actually worked with sculpted finesse, and the splits, holes and scaly dinosaur-skin finishes were part of Fendi's technical wizardry.

So what was Lagerfeld up to? After two decades with Fendi, he seems to have taken a politically correct position on controversial fur and decided to destroy its gleaming, glossy animal beauty. Skins were mostly sliced, slashed, perforated, dyed or turned into something dull and scaly. The result was an anti-fur fur collection that was daring — but dangerous. Neiman-Marcus said Wednesday that it was having "a business discussion with Fendi" whether to continue with the line.

Prada's collection had a hint of sex and a touch of the 1960s in the thick, flat, pale wools sliced into geometric coats; in the maxi skirts, mini shorts and loon pants in brushed mohair; and in dresses with geometric cutouts at the midriff. Among all that were excellent knits with classic modern proportions and Prada's shoes, which are fashion leaders.

Moore/Thomas

Carefully cut for well-dressed cavewomen.

What's afoot? An update of the 1970s, with narrow platform soles, chunky thick high heels and lip-gloss patent leather.

Complice did not give the greatest show on earth, but its bring-on-the-clowns parade of pantsuits in cheery checks, or plain colors flashed with bright buttons or patches, made a lively collection. Behind the label are the Dolce e Gabbana design team, and they proved that you can be both kooky and commercial. Their signature curvy jacket and narrow pants was the tailored basis of the line. On to those were printed a circus pattern, mixes of graphic black-and-white stripes, colorful checks or the ubiquitous animal prints of this Milan season. Aside from the clown hats and feathers and a few lampshade tulle ball skirts, Complice was serious stuff — but made to look fresh and fun.

Missoni has pasted around town posters of its extended family dressed in its hallmark patterned knits. Rosita and Tai Missoni came out at the end of their show with two of their grandchildren, and the collection looked like it had been done by the new generation in a junior spirit. Along with the magic-carpet patterned sweaters and ponchos came knitted shorts and leggings in the wintry colors that were a theme.

Laura Biagiotti's strength is in cashmere, which came this season in both regular and mid-calf lengths for cuddly cabled cardigans and sweater dresses. Her show illustrated the current fashion themes for next autumn and winter: a western look, shown here as elongated-to-the-ankle cowboy shirts and overalls with patch pockets in cream jersey. There were animal prints, long skirts buttoned to open at front or back and tailoring in gray flannel.

HEALTH / SCIENCE

Vitamins Revitalized as Health Agents

By Natalie Angier
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Long consigned to the fringes of medicine and accorded scarcely more credibility than crystal-rubbing or homeopathy, the study of how vitamins affect the body and help prevent chronic diseases is now winning broad attention and respect among mainstream medical researchers.

Scientists, who thought that the basic questions in vitamin research had been solved and that the major benefits of the nutrients were to prevent diseases of deficiency like rickets and beriberi, are learning that most of the vitamins — from A through K and all the subvariants in between — play far more fundamental and long-term roles in the body than anybody had suspected.

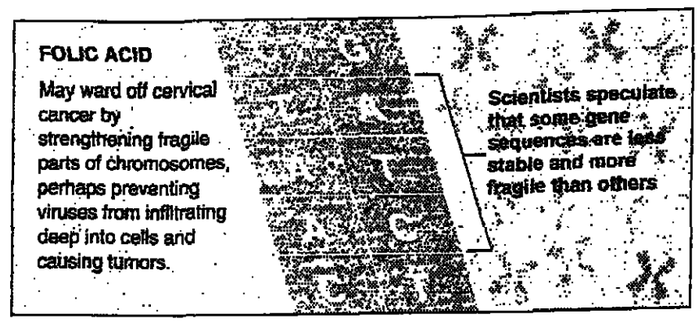
They are gathering provocative evidence that vitamins influence nearly every organ, and that these enigmatic chemicals may help forestall or even reverse many diseases of aging, including cancer, heart disease, osteoporosis, a flagging immune system, neurodegeneration and other chronic disorders.

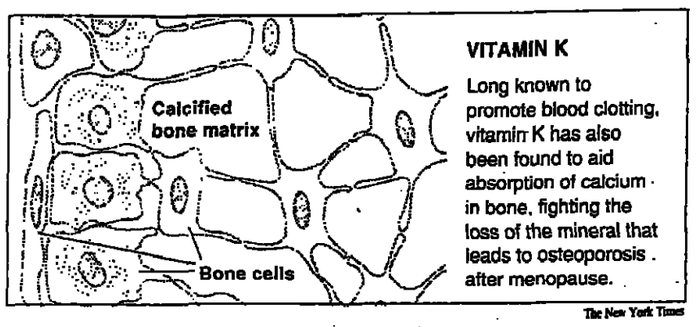
Scientists emphasized that the results were extremely preliminary and should not be viewed as reason to start popping tablets by the fistful. They warned that a few compounds, like the fat-soluble vitamins A and D, can be quite toxic if taken in excessvie doses. Nevertheless, scientists are buoyed by their new observations, which reveal molecular mechanisms that go beyond standard assumptions about why vitamins are so vital.

For example, some researchers have suspected for years that certain vitamins, particularly vitamins E, C and beta carotene, may help prevent cancer by scavenging free radical molecules that might harm the cell's fragile genetic material.

But more recently researchers have discovered that those vitamins, called as a group antioxidant compounds, may also battle cardiovascular disease. They have shown that antioxidant vitamins prevent the body from turning otherwise innocuous cholesterol into a sticky and reactive form that can clog the arteries and set the stage for heart attacks.

Other vitamins, particularly folic acid, seem to counteract cancer by strengthening the chromosomes and perhaps preventing dangerous viruses from infiltrating deep into cells and touching off a tumor. For reasons that remain unknown, folic acid also sharply cuts the rate of neural-tube birth defects, such as spina bifida, or open spine, and anencephaly, a deadly defect in which much of the brain is missing.





The New York Times

High doses of vitamin E administered to elderly patients stimulated the growth of warrior white blood cells and fired up the production of immune signaling molecules. Vitamin K given to post-menopausal women inhibited the precipitous loss of calcium thought to prefigure osteoporosis.

"We used to think about vitamins strictly in terms of what you needed to prevent short-term deficiencies," said Dr. Simin N. Meydani of the Human Nutrition Research Center on Aging at Tufts University in Boston. "Now we're starting to think about what is the optimal level of vitamins for lifelong health and to prevent age-associated diseases."

Many of the latest results about vitamins were presented at a conference held recently in Arlington, Virginia, by the New York Academy of Sciences, financed in part by a pharmaceutical company that makes highly profitable vitamin supplements. But most of the researchers interviewed said that their work was independent of the industry and that in any event they did not advocate the use of tablets except in limited circumstances.

Most were far more eager to crusade for traditional heroes like the green, leafy vegetables, fruits and grains that are plush with a wide assortment of vitamins and to lobby for improvement in the American diet.

"We're gradually defining more situations where supplements might be the way to go," said Dr. Douglas C. Heimburger, a biochemist at the University of Alabama in Birmingham. "But I'd still say they're a minor part of the picture. I see supplements as too facile, and I worry that with them, we won't think about our diets a whole lot."

Some researchers caution that in a field like vitamin research, with its potential for faddishness and scientific sloppiness, a healthy serving of skepticism remains in order. They said no vitamin or vegetable should be thought of as a cure-all for the body's many miseries.

"With regard to vitamins and their possible impact on diseases, the current evidence is intriguing and to some extent promising, but by no means definitive," said Dr. Charles H. Hennekens of Harvard Medical School. "Right now, the message we have about this field is not for the general public or even the practicing physician, but for researchers. We need larger studies and firmer answers."

But others said they were extremely impressed by the potential of vitamins. "Vitamin research is becoming increasingly sophisticated, and it's not to be taken lightly anymore," Dr. Heimburger said.

Scientists first learned about the role of vitamins by observing what happened to people who had a severe deficiency. Many recommendations for minimum daily doses of vitamins are based on amounts needed to prevent the obvious diseases of short-term deficiences.

The new era of vitamin studies began when epidemiologists started realizing that the Japanese and others who generally eat low-fat foods rich in vitamins, particularly vegetables, fruits and some fish, often live longer and have fewer chronic diseases than those whose intake of vegetables is limited to the lettuce they put on their cheeseburgers.

BUT only recently have scientists started discriminating between the advantages of eating a diet low in fat and the distinct benefits of vitamins. They have been aided in by advanced molecular techniques that can identify specific cell receptors, designed to latch onto vitamins and put them to use.

Another breakthrough in the field was a series of test-tube experiments showing how some nutrients, the antioxidants, are able to deactivate harmful free radicals — chemically reactive substances produced by cigarette smoke, by pollution and sometimes by normal metabolism. Even the action of light striking the eye generates free radicals. By disarming free radicals, vitamins seem to guard against cellular and genetic mayhem.

Although vitamins are found in meats, dairy products and eggs, they are particularly abundant in vegetables and fruits. Some scientists believe there is a reason why the human body is especially dependent on compounds that plants have to offer.

They propose that our forebears evolved largely as vegetarians, and that human metabolism developed to wrest the greatest possible nutritional benefit from what was then the most easily available food.

Scientists Retract Findings on Alzheimer's

By Robin Herman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Research into Alzheimer's disease has taken a serious blow with retractions of papers by two groups of scientists who said they each had developed an animal model for the debilitating brain disease that afflicts about 4 million Americans. In addition, one of the studies has prompted questions about the possibility of misconduct.

Both research groups reported in scientific journals that they had used genetic engineering to breed mice carrying a human gene linked to Alzheimer's and then found brain changes as the mice aged that were strikingly like those in human Alzheimer's patients.

The articles had created great scientific interest. An animal that reliably develops Alzheimer's would allow scientists to unravel how the currently incurable disease begins in humans and to experiment with treatments. Such a mouse model would have an immediate economic benefit as a patentable product for the researchers. "Transgenic mice" — those manipulated to carry certain human genes — have already been patented in the study of cancer.

Alzheimer's is an alarmingly common degenerative disease — the most common form of dementia in the elderly. It strikes 10 percent of the population over 65 years of age, according to the Alzheimer's Association.

By the time people reach their mid-80s, half will suffer from Alzheimer's, which attacks the brain and results in impaired memory, thinking and behavior.

The first questions about the Alzheimer's studies surfaced several weeks ago when one group of scientists acknowledged in an interview that they could not reproduce their results. That group is now the subject of an inquiry by the National Institutes of Health to determine if an investigation of scientific misconduct is warranted, according to a spokeswoman at the National Institute on Aging, a division of NIH. NIH officials refuse to comment on any aspects of the inquiry.

A NEUROLOGY expert unattached to the inquiry who has examined the photographs published Dec. 12 in the British journal Nature and slides provided by the researchers raised questions about whether the tissue said to be diseased mouse brain may actually be tissue from deceased Alzheimer's patients. The authors, Jon W. Gordon of Mount Sinai School of Medicine in New York; Shigeki Kawabata, a visiting scientist at Mount Sinai from Yamanouchi Pharmaceutical Co. of Tokyo; and Gerald Higgins of the NIA, retracted their paper last week.

Dr. Higgins has strongly denied any wrongdoing and has sounded distressed and baffled by the turn of events. "I assure you," he said, "there is no misconduct involved here."

Another retraction of Alzheimer's research will appear this week as a letter in the journal Science. Dana Wirak and colleagues at Miles Research Laboratory in Connecticut and at Johns Hopkins in Baltimore thought they had seen changes in protein deposits in the brains of their transgenic mice similar to what occurs in Alzheimer's and published their paper in the July 19, 1991, issue.

But another group of Alzheimer's researchers at Johns Hopkins, headed by neuropathologist Donald L. Price, has since shown the Wirak group that these changes occur naturally in all aged black mice of the same strain used in the study and that the deposits they found were not the proteins related to Alzheimer's. Price said his findings will also appear in this week's issue of Science.

IN BRIEF

Broader Screening Urged For Cholesterol In U.S.

WASHINGTON (WP) — A blue-ribbon panel of U. S. scientists has greatly broadened the current recommendations for cholesterol screening, with the aim of identifying even more people at risk for heart disease.

If accepted by the medical community, the recommendations of the federally sponsored group would extend to an additional 100 million American adults a blood test now generally administered only to the 74 million judged to be at moderate or high risk for heart disease.

Specifically, the panel said that everyone tested for total blood cholesterol should also be tested for levels of high density lipoprotein (HDL), the so-called "good cholesterol." HDL appears to protect against the accumulation of fat in blood vessels.

The five-year-old National Cholesterol Education Program recommends that everyone over age 20 get a cholesterol blood test at least once. In cases of low blood levels of HDL, the measurements should be repeated at least once, and preferably twice, before a patient is started on a long-term course of treatment, the panel added.

In a wide-ranging set of recommendations, the panel also emphasized strongly that "lifestyle" treatment — such as losing weight, quitting smoking and lowering fat in the diet — is generally much preferable to drug treatment for persons who fall in the broad category of "moderate" risk for heart disease.

Method Reported to Fight Nitrates In Groundwater

NEW YORK (NYT) — Scientists say they have found a way to use a plant enzyme to rid underground drinking water of nitrates, a dangerous and increasingly widespread pollutant. They say the method is very effective, but they still must work out technical problems to make it economically feasible.

The discovery is important because nitrates are reaching dangerous levels in groundwater in the United States, and scientists have had little success in finding effective treatments to reduce those levels. Nitrates are most commonly used in fertilizers, especially sodium and potassium nitrates. Numerous water wells have had to be abandoned because of the lack of a way to deal with the problem.

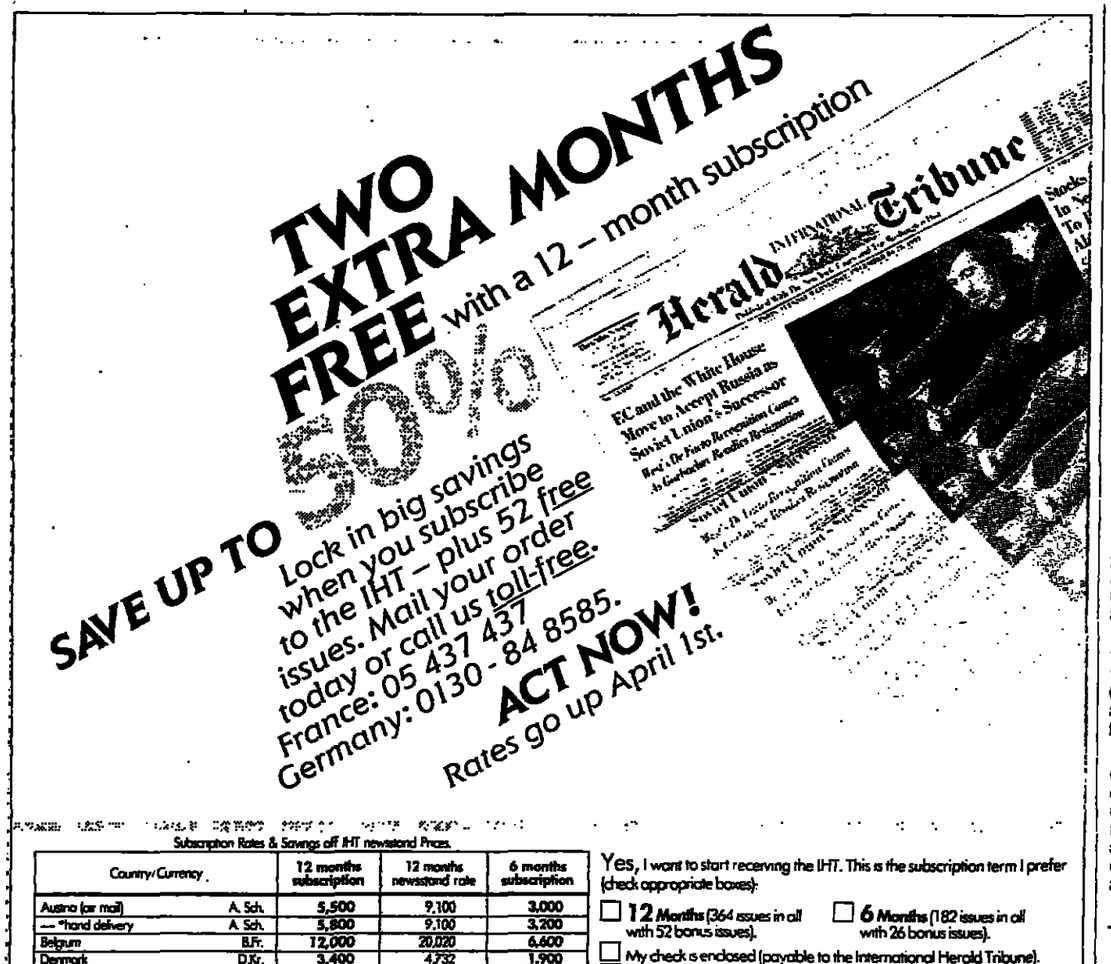
The researchers, from Germany and the United States, reported in the journal Nature that they had designed a two-step chemical process using an enzyme, nitrate reductase, from seedlings of the corn species Zea mays.

Working Women Healthier, Study of Middle-Aged Finds

WASHINGTON (WP) — Middle-aged working women are healthier than their unemployed counterparts, according to University of California researchers. A study of 242 women, ages 40 to 59, found that the employed women smoked fewer cigarettes, drank less alcohol and exercised more than the unemployed women.

They also had significantly lower levels of total blood cholesterol, one of the risk factors for developing premature heart disease, and showed lower levels of blood glucose, which theoretically means that their risk of developing diabetes may be lower than that of the unemployed participants in the study.

"Everything that we measured went in the direction of favoring employed women," said Donna Kritz-Silverstein, lead author of the study published last month in the American Journal of Public Health. Nearly half of the employed women in the study, known as the Rancho Bernardo study, were in managerial, executive or professional occupations.



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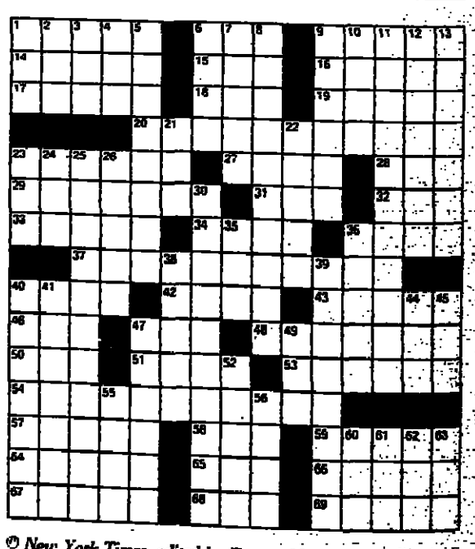

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Office Automation

Paperless? New Techniques Push in That Direction

It took a lot longer than expected, but the paperless office is almost a reality in some sectors, notably insurance and financial services.

The advent of the paperless office has been made possible by sophisticated new scanning, storage and network technologies. "Greater productivity and efficiency caused by greater speed of access," is how one Wiesbaden-based computer executive describes the paperless office's cost-saving advantages.

But access, as companies around the world have been discovering over the past years, is by not always an entirely positive attribute. Traditional linkages — between telecommunications and data communication, documents on paper and computer memories — were cumbersome and space-consuming, but they did serve as barriers against infiltration by undesired parties.

Color copiers and laser printers making an impact

There are many of these. Though last week's computer virus scare only caused minimal damage to hard disks, Europe's companies are quietly taking measures to safeguard their integrated offices and corporate records against another, more pervasive enemy: the disgruntled employee.

The growing capacities of today's information-technology devices have made it increasingly urgent to control them: "There is a direct relationship between performance and the need for protection," states Rainer von zur Mühlen, a leading information-technology security expert.

For most office workers, the installation of the new high-technology devices has had one very bright side — the proliferation of color.

"Despite all the improvements in computers, the one most striking change I've encountered most often in offices this year has been the proliferation of color photocopiers," says Peter Schröer, vice president for Europe of Conner Peripherals, a major manufacturer of hard disks and disk drives.

"Rarely nowadays do you get a presentation that isn't in color," he adds. The spread has been rapid — a total of some 13,000 color copiers will be sold this year in Europe, according to Holger Wohlenberg, European head of planning for Minolta. Long a leader in office machines and cameras, Minolta is now pioneering zoom technology in photocopy machines. The use of color laser printers is also rising rapidly; they now account for 7 percent of total European laser-printer sales — not bad for technologies that have been introduced only over the past two years. Color — plus dimension, sound and motion — is putting an end to the sensory deprivation inherent in the old worker-terminal relationship. Data used to appear on monitor screens in lines of monochromal letters and numbers, to be read and processed by a passive operator. The introduction of LANs (local area networks) and WANs (wide area networks) only exacerbated the problem. Office personnel were on-line all the time as the network became the sole source and destination of information and instructions.

Over the last few years, color monitors and "window" type software have become standard features of European offices, boosting Microsoft and Apple to double-digit rates of growth. Industry specialists tend to focus on the practical applications of multilayered, "multitasking" operations.

Office personnel, whose inclinations are sooner or later incorporated into purchasing decisions, have favored this software because of its ability to convey the sensations of depth and variety and thus enrich individual experiences of PCs and networks.

Full-color printers and photocopiers, with their hundreds of fonts, software linkups and graphic possibilities, form the "paper link" between these "enriched" networks and the outside world. Another, more direct link is a full-color, full-motion, 3-D simulation on a workstation monitor.

"The PC is out: The new workstations are here!" blared, inaccurately, a recent headline in the German business weekly Impulse. Actually, there is no longer any hard and fast distinction between a high-end PC and a workstation. With the proper equipment, both can record and render images, sound and motion. The difference between a workstation and a 486-range PC is only a larger monitor and memory capacity, plus software configuration.

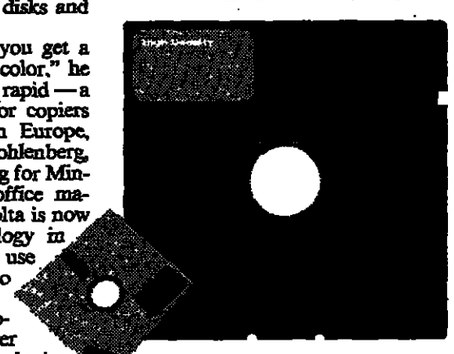
Moreover, although workstations are parlaying their technical chic into annual growth rates of 50 percent in Europe's markets, both are increasingly to be found doing the same job in the same operating environment: as central data repositories in a network.

According to a recent study published in the German trade journal Computerwoche, it takes 15 months for a new device to be integrated into an office's daily interactions. Once the new device has been understood by office workers, a second, stronger demand for the product is unleashed.

Networks are one example. Most were introduced into West European offices two to three years ago. In 1991, the first year in which the networks' growing pains finally abated, demand for "netware" (network software and services) rose by 27 percent to total more than $1.5 billion.

The "in-reach" of multimedia software and hardware is another example. Until recently, there was a disjunction between what was being produced on workstations and high-end PCs for external consumption — full-fledged oral and visual presentations — and the streams of data circulating around the network.

Thanks to such producers as Next, that is changing. Its advanced products use microphones and video cameras to record sounds and sights, which are then transferred around the network.



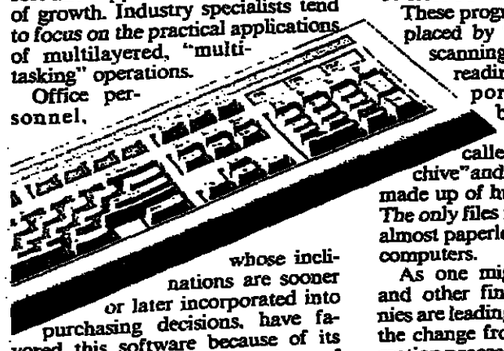
New skills will be needed by staff doing different tasks in a changing environment. In the end, certain work need not even be done in an office.

What this means is that, allowing for the acceptance cycle to run its course, by next year at this time the silent office should be as much a thing of the past as black-and-white presentations.

In the early days of office-information technology, workers who were not quite secretaries did enormous amounts of typing. They were generally referred to (incorrectly) as "programmers," and their job was to transfer data into computers.

The paper itself was put in file cabinets and then, when age or further events had robbed it of its topically, taken to musty basements, to be stored in the records department.

These programmers have been replaced by "scanners" (electronic scanning devices capable of reading data and then incorporating it into data bases). The records department is now called an "electronic archive" and is much smaller, being made up of hundreds of laser disks. The only files to be found in the new, almost paperless office are on-line in computers.



As one might expect, insurance and other financial-service companies are leading the way in instituting the change from paper-based information processing to total computerization.

Paper does, however, have one advantage: to paraphrase a German proverb, it is patient and persistent. A virus erasing a bank accountant's hard disk means many hours of reprogramming from the company's paper files and records; sabotage of an electronic archive could put a company out of business. Retaining existing data has become as important as acquiring and processing new information, with important consequences for office organization and personnel.

A network can be designed to protect itself. To restrict access from without, many of the new multimedia technologies are providing more sophisticated barriers against unwarranted entry than the previous systems of cards and passwords. They now use voice and face recognition.

To restrict access from within, computer planners have reversed the network-operator relationship. Individual computers can now be the subject of a network's monitoring activities. The network reports to itself on its users' data retrieval and processing, detects irregular usage, and takes appropriate measures.

In an advanced office, it is the needs of the network, rather than a precomputer hierarchy, that informs the individual positions. Secretaries and programmers are gone. In their place are "sweepers," workers who regularly check the laptops for viruses, the data bank for anomalies and the individual PCs for improper use. One person per LAN is responsible for "streaming" the data bank on a regular basis, recording its information on a magnetic-tape backup. The whole LAN has been configured by the company's security expert to be immune to blackouts, sabotage and the elements.

"A data bank is a living organism," says Wolf Schöde, head of press at the Treuhandanstalt, the East German privatization agency, which maintains detailed records on each of the 11,000 companies and 30,000 properties currently or formerly under its administration. "It has to be fed, to be taken care of."

In the office of tomorrow, the office network will be able not only to help take care of itself, but will also edify the personnel working with it.

Through the use of telecommunication lines or data-communication systems (including wireless computer-to-computer linkups), a network need not be bounded by the confines of a room or a building.

But, as so often is the case, the reality is a bit different than expected. The main non-local agents in a network were supposed to be "road-warriors" — high-mobility, high-access executives. As it turns out, the most visible users of the new remote computer linkups are European versions of the Flying Doctors, and the most numerous are the growing number of work-at-homes.

The communication services are called Euromessage, Eurosignal and Citypager. These are part of what is grandiloquently being called the PCN — Personal Communication Network. Logically enough, the PCN's instant information services are employed in emergency situations such as traffic accidents or environmental catastrophes, where the need for speed and detailed information is real and urgent.

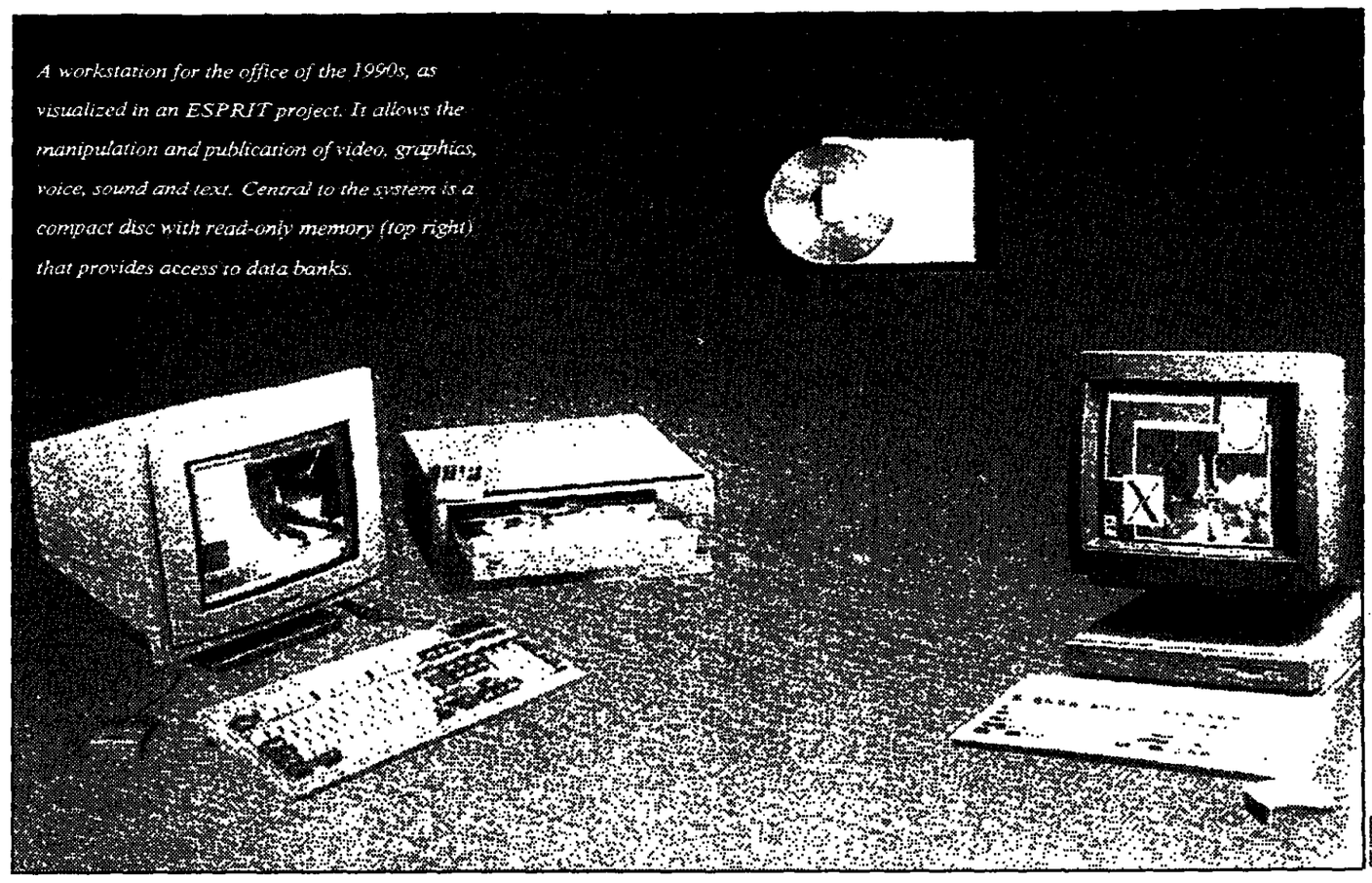
The various stations in a hospital are linked to each other in WANs some 300 to 500 units strong. With a PCN, doctors can have patient data evaluated on the spot, saving valuable time and allowing for prompt assistance.

Plans are afoot to improve emergency services even further through the introduction of "patient cards." These are set to be introduced throughout Germany over the next couple of years and will contain all relevant medical information.

"Work-at-homes" are generally not at the top of corporate ladders and have little of the dashing glamour of "road warriors."

Their growing numbers are caused by skyrocketing corporate rents and information-technology costs. It is simply cheaper to have someone plug into a network than to have them on-site, occupying a computerized workplace, the costs of which start at $70,000 and go up.

Terry Swartzberg



A workstation for the office of the 1990s, as visualized in an ESPRIT project. It allows the manipulation and publication of video, graphics, voice, sound and text. Central to the system is a compact disc with read-only memory (top right) that provides access to data banks.

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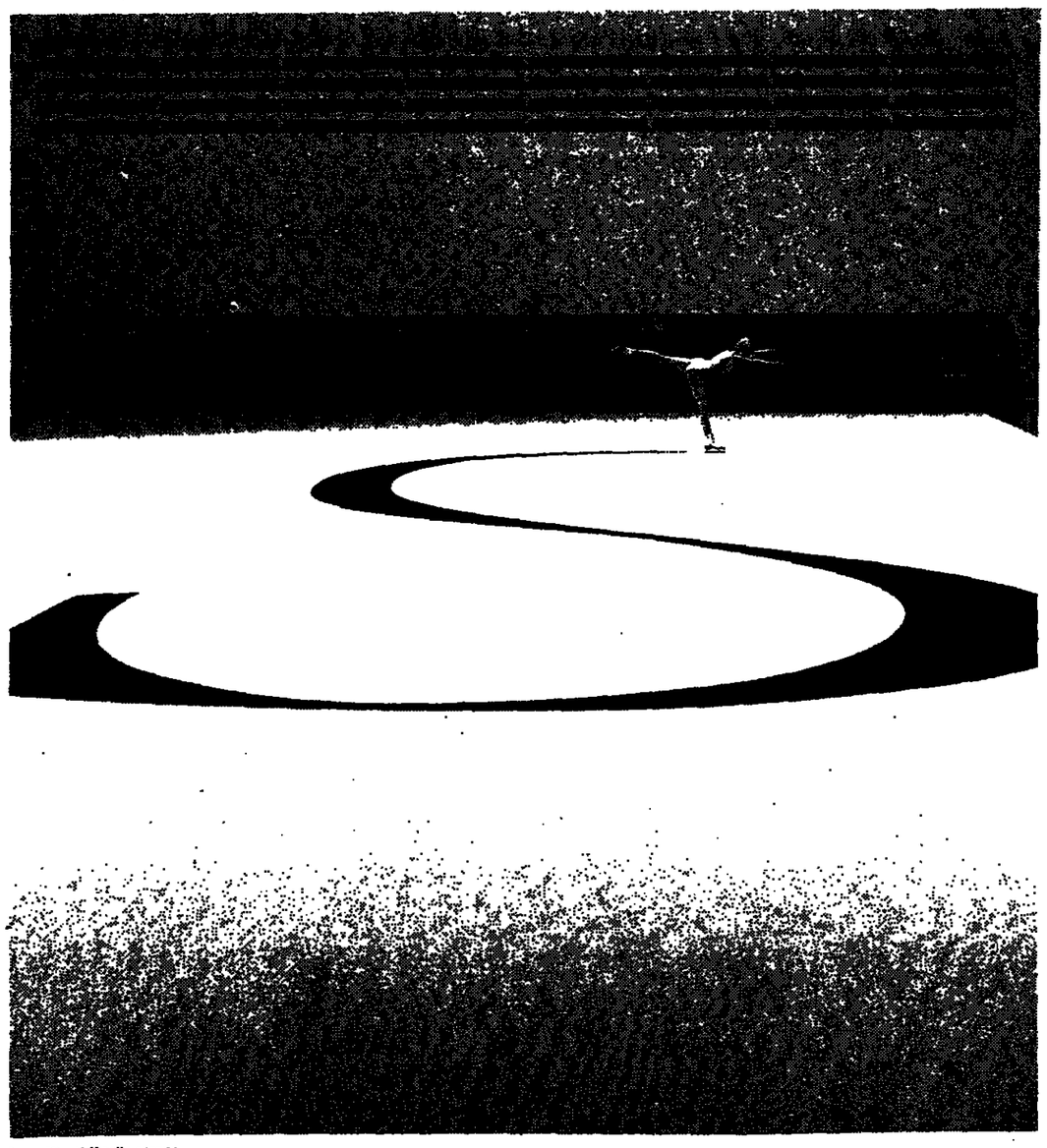

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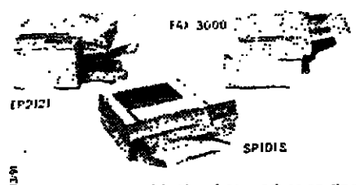

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(Continued on page 13)

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NEW HIGHS 27

AldIrish pf, ChileTel, Dotsert pf, GlobalYield, Marshind, Revlhn wi, StifelFn, BkBos odl pf, ClevmHm s, FstFinFd, IMCO Recycl, Munsns n, RepNY pfC, Teledyne, CommlCru, CnnlEnsy, GEICO, Lydal s, PilgrPrme n, SecPac pfI, WestCo, ChmBnk pfF, CnPw 7.45pf, GenMotE pfC, Manville pf, PlumCreek, SnapOnT

NEW LOWS 23

Alexanders, AmHm 2.88pr, DixiCo wi, InfITch, OryxEnsy, TDK Cp, AmerHess, BritTel po, Heinz, Kyocera, Schlumbrg, Tandy pf, AmincoHld n, CdnPac g, Hitachi, Mitsubsh El, Seltel, TranscoEng, Aavarion, OceanFd s, HowellCp, NatlReHld n, Sony Corp

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 34

ALC Com, BtrCp, Dmnk Nk wt, GroundRound, NatlRity, PubSt10 n, SelNlk 10wt, TherCard, Westcorp, AmBkCT, ClearChnl, EastnCo s, HlthPrd s, PacEcuro, PbSt28 n, SelNlk 12wt, Thermwood, Wickes pf, AmBlftr n, Collins, EksplNk wt, Heimstar, PiNeeb Nk pwt, RepalBel, SandyCp, WellsGard, BarryRG, Cametrk, GenceKent, JustInd, PbSt7, RioAlcom g, Skaps 11, WestAirHld

NEW LOWS 6

GftCdaRs p, NicholsC, HellyCo, PresReal A, HomeOff n, Mass B

To our readers in Berlin

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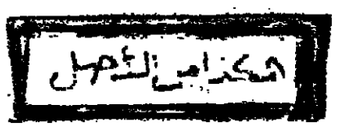

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Key Money Rates

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International Herald Tribune
BUSINESS/FINANCE
** THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1992

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Ex-GE Managers Bring Good Things to New Jobs

By Barnaby J. Feder
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — So many companies have been rejuvenated by the arrival of a new chief executive drawn from the management of General Electric Co. that many investors feel as if they have hit a jackpot when their companies announce such recruiting coups. Companies that hire GE executives usually get managers who have experience running businesses that would be among the largest U.S. companies if they were independent.

Most have also been through GE's admired management training courses and have absorbed GE's global perspective. "It takes a special leader to rise to the top of GE, or near it," said Howard A. Rubel, an analyst who follows the company for C.J. Lawrence. "Anyone who gets there has faced a host of demanding circumstances and has seen more than one industry." Analysts call the good fortune that often follows GE executives to other companies the halo effect, and it has been particularly strong in the last year.

'It takes a special leader to rise to the top of GE, or near it.'

In June, when Allied-Signal Inc. announced that Lawrence A. Bossidy, General Electric's co-vice chairman, would replace Edward Hennessy as chief executive, the company's share price immediately jumped 13 percent. That trend continued as Mr. Bossidy embarked on a cost-cutting overhaul of Allied-Signal's operations.

He joined Allied-Signal less than a month after one of GE's best-known alumni, Stanley C. Gault, took over at Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

Mr. Gault, who had risen to be head all of GE's industrial-products businesses, left in 1980 to manage Rubbermaid Inc., the rubber-products company in Wooster, Ohio, that his father cofounded. By the time he left Rubbermaid for Goodyear, sales had jumped to more than $1.5 billion from about $300 million, and earnings had grown even faster.

WHEN MR. GAULT'S appointment to Goodyear was announced, the company's stock jumped $3 a share. "Gault has brought a new marketing focus, as opposed to production focus, to Goodyear," said Saul H. Ludwig, who follows the company in Cleveland for Roulston & Co. "And he's convinced employees at all levels that they are on a winning team."

Old-line industrial companies are not the only ones that seem to respond to the GE touch. Roger Schipke, the top GE appliance executive when he left in 1990 after 29 years, became chief executive of Ryland Group Inc., a home-building company in Columbia, Maryland, after a short transition period as president.

Analysts said that Ryland was a well-managed company before Mr. Schipke arrived, but that it has benefited from the global perspective he brought from GE by winning its first international contracts.

What other companies would currently make up a mutual fund of companies led by former GE executives? General Dynamics; (William Anders); Wang Laboratories (Richard Miller); Sundstrand (Harry C. Stonecipher); Rubbermaid (Walter Williams); M/A-Com (Thomas A. Vanderslice); USF&G (Norman P. Blake Jr.); Zurn Industries (George Schofield); Clean Harbors (Clyde Keaton); and Systems and Computer Technology (Michael J. Emmi).

Many of these companies enjoyed healthy stock gains in the early months after former GE executives took control.

Of course, the record is not perfect.

Systems & Computer Technology Corp., which develops computer systems for universities and other institutions, has been on a roller coaster since Michael J. Emmi was recruited in 1985.

His arrival at the company followed a scandal that led to the conviction of Frederick Gross, the previous chief executive, on charges of insider trading and securities violations, and the company's stock has fluctuated since then.

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

March 11

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.876	3.23	1.125	0.3313	0.1501 *	—	5.448 *	1.2404	1.4025 *	1.5725	1.785 *
Brussels	34.4825	59.835	20.569	6.058	2.746 *	18.285	—	22.69	0.2579	28.775	32.665 *
Frankfurt	1.6777	2.871	—	0.2945	0.1335 *	0.889	4.862 *	1.1035	1.25 *	1.4028	1.589 *
London (a)	1.724	—	2.8891	9.74	2,148.50	3.2279	59.005	2.6023	220.565	2.0573	180.73
Madrid	105.495	180.713	62.902	18.552	8.487 *	56.004	3.0627	69.485	78.786 *	88.236	—
Milan	1,257.95	2,158.50	749.25	220.79	—	666.86	36.426	825.57	9.389	1,050.18	11.894
New York (b)	—	1.720 a	1.6622	5.6435	1,245.80	1.869	34.175	1.5065	133.45	1.1957	104.65
Paris	5.605	9.741	3.3951	—	0.4532 *	3.0181	0.1651	3.7418	4.2440 *	4.7035	5.3915 *
Tokyo	133.30	228.69	79.75	23.49	9.1065	70.90	3.8795	87.87	—	111.45	1.2654
Toronto	1.1945	2.0634	0.7188	0.2117	0.096 *	0.6392	3.484 *	0.7931	0.8961 *	—	1.142 *
Zurich	1.516	2.6068	0.907	0.2672	0.121 *	0.8062	4.4102 *	—	1.1313 *	1.2692	1.4397 *
1 ECU	1.2212	0.7131	2.045	6.9427	1,532.34	2.3004	42.0653	1.8563	163.445	1.4681	128.034
1 SDR	1.3584	0.7938	2.279	7.7362	1,707.78	2.5589	46.8587	2.0641	181.877	1.6328	143.307

Closings in Amsterdam, London, New York and Zurich, fixings in other centers; Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argentine peso	0.99	Greek drac.	192.45	Mex. peso	3060.75	S. Kor. won	769.60
Austral. $	1.3238	Hong Kong $	7.748	N. Zealand $	1.8265	S. Afr. rand	2.88
Austr. schil.	11.77	Indian rupee	27.70	Norw. krone	6.5705	Swed. krona	6.077
Brazil cruz.	1715.00	Indo. rupiah	2010.01	Phil. peso	25.20	Taiwan $	25.25
Chinese yuan*	5.475	Irish £	0.627	Port. escudo	143.70	Thai baht	25.48
Danish krone	6.5035	Israeli shek.	2.3861	Russian ruble•	110.0	Turkish lira	6050.00
Egypt. pound	3.2144	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2952	Saudi riyal	3.7495	UAE dirham	3.6727
Fin. markka	4.564	Malay. ring.	2.564	Sing. $	1.6765	Venez. boliv.	65.53

** Official rate. • Tourist rate (commercial rate: 1.6989.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.7061	1.6978	1.6887	Canadian dollar	1.1976	1.2007	1.2042
Deutsche mark	1.6808	1.6882	1.6962	Japanese yen	133.86	133.91	133.94
Swiss franc	1.5216	1.5263	1.5315				

Sources: NMB Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

March 11

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	4 3/16-4 5/16	9 11/16-9 13/16	8 1/2-8 5/8	10 1/2-10 5/8	9 15/16-10 1/16	5 5/16-5 7/16	9 7/8-10	6 1/8
2 months	4 1/4-4 3/8	9 11/16-9 13/16	8 9/16-8 11/16	10 1/2-10 5/8	9 15/16-10 1/16	4 15/16-5 1/16	9 15/16-10 1/16	6 1/4
3 months	4 1/4-4 3/8	9 11/16-9 13/16	8 1/4-8 3/8	10 9/16-10 11/16	10 1/8-9 7/8	4 13/16-4 15/16	10-10 1/8	6 1/4
6 months	4 3/8-4 1/2	9 11/16-9 13/16	8-8 1/8	10 3/8-10 1/2	9 15/16-10 1/16	4 11/16-4 13/16	10-10 1/8	6 3/8
1 year	4 11/16-4 13/16	9 3/8-9 1/2	7 13/16-7 15/16	10 3/8-10 1/2	9 5/8-9 7/8	4 9/16-4 11/16	9 7/8-10	6 1/2

Sources: All Reuters except ECU: Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

March 11

	Close	Prev.
United States		
Discount rate	3 1/2	3 1/2
Prime rate	6 1/2	6 1/2
Federal funds	3 5/8	3 11/16
Com paper 90-179 days	4.30	4.30
3-month Treasury bills	3.98	4.00
6-month Treasury bills	4.14	4.15
1-year Treasury bills	4.39	4.40
30-year Treasury bond	7.96	7.91
2-month CD's	3.78	3.70
3-month CD's	3.75	3 3/4
Japan		
Discount rate	4 1/2	4 1/2
Call money	5 9/16	5 17/32
1-month interbank	4 7/8	N.Q.
3-month interbank	N.Q.	5 3/32
Germany		
Discount rate	8.00	8.00
Lombard rate	9 3/4	9 3/4
Call money	9.60	9.65
1-month interbank	9.70	9.70
3-month interbank	9.70	9.78
6-month interbank	9.65	9.65
Britain		
Bank base rate	10 1/2	10 1/2
Call money	10 3/4	10 3/4
1-month interbank	10 5/8	10 5/16
6-month interbank	10 9/16	10 5/16
France		
Intervention rate	9 5/8	9 5/8
Call money	9 15/16	9 15/16
1-month interbank	9 15/16	9 7/8
3-month interbank	10.00	9 15/16
6-month interbank	9 15/16	9 27/32

Sources: Reuters, Salomon Brothers, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits

March 11

1 month	4 3/16 - 4 5/16
2 months	4 1/4 - 4 3/8
3 months	4 1/4 - 4 3/8
6 months	4 3/8 - 4 1/2
1 year	4 11/16 - 4 13/16

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds

March 11

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30-day average yield: 3.70
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 4.212
Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

GOLD

March 11

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	348.95	349.15	— 0.20
Luxembourg	349.35	—	+ 0.10
Paris (12.5 kilo)	346.80	346.80	— 1.76
Zurich	349.35	349.50	+ 0.85
London	349.00	349.80	+ 0.65
New York	—	350.85	+ 1.60

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.
Source: Reuters.

An International Dogfight in U.S. Skies

By Edwin McDowell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Alarmed by the recent encroachment of U.S. airlines, a growing number of foreign carriers are fighting back. Instead of merely tussling over market share, some of those carriers are struggling for their lives.

Many airlines that were once content with flying to America's coasts are now adding international flights to the interior. Cities like Charlotte, North Carolina, Minneapolis and Detroit are becoming gateways.

Some airlines are asking their governments to shelter them from the competitive storm by forcing American rivals to raise their fares.

More carriers, including British Airways and Lufthansa, are seeking alliances with other airlines. British Airways, Japan Airlines, Air Canada and Air New Zealand have all been privatized in the last five years in an effort to become more competitive, and several Asian and Latin carriers are planning to follow suit.

In one of the boldest moves, Iberia of Spain is setting up a Miami hub that is the first in the United States owned by a foreign carrier. The hub, scheduled to begin operating in May, will serve passengers and cargo throughout the Americas, Europe and the Caribbean.

"What you are witnessing is an industry undergoing one of the most colossal transitions ever, anywhere," said Albert A. De-Lauro, director of the transportation practice for Towers Perrin, the management consultant firm.

Foreign carriers confront U.S. airlines that are adding scores of international flights, cutting fares and stepping up their marketing.

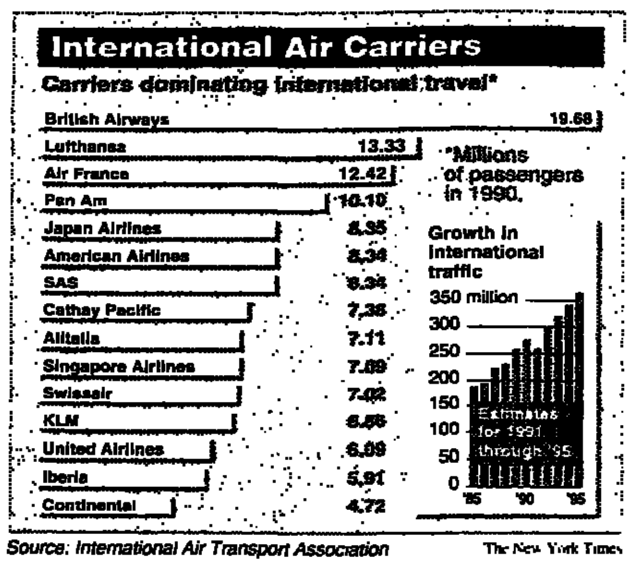
The stakes in this contest are high, because international air traffic will double to 214 billion passenger miles in 2000, according to the U.S. Department of Transportation.

Industry executives expect only a handful of airlines to emerge as global carriers — carriers with extensive domestic networks to feed their international routes and sophisticated computer systems for keeping track of airline reservations, plus tour packages, rental cars and hotel reservations.

Sir Colin Marshall, the chief executive of British Airways, has forecast that no more than 12 global airlines will emerge by the end of the decade. Some industry analysts expect only half as many.

They believe the other survivors among the world's more than 150 international carriers will have to satisfy themselves with national, regional or niche markets.

Some analysts worry that the remaining airlines will charge higher fares, but most airline executives say there will be enough competition to keep prices rea-



Source: International Air Transport Association
The New York Times

See AIRLINES, Page 13

Courting China's Wealthy Consumers

Foreigners See a Spending Boom

By Laurence Zuckerman
International Herald Tribune

GUANGZHOU, China — After years of false starts and frustrating obstacles, many foreign food and consumer-products companies are beginning to reap substantial rewards from the legendary and elusive China market.

Starting from beachheads in booming Southern China, many Western companies believe they will soon be poised to fan out throughout the country.

"Everything I see and feel and touch indicates that the rest of China is going to move in the same direction as the south," said George Gustin, a Hong Kong-based executive for Avon Products Inc., which has recruited more than 10,000 Chinese sales representatives since it began selling in Guangzhou 16 months ago.

Double-digit growth that saw surrounding Guangdong Province's savings quadruple between 1986 and 1990 is fueling a buying spree; southern China's increasingly sophisticated consumers are purchasing everything from gourmet baby food to high-end stereo systems.

According to official figures, total retail sales in Guangdong jumped almost 16 percent in 1991, nearly a sixfold increase since 1980. Analysts at Hongkong & Shanghai Bank predict that China's retail market will continue to grow an average of 10 percent a year until 1995.

Many of the foreign companies that are beginning to cash in on this rise missed out on China's first big consumer spending wave in the mid-1980s because they had not set up operations inside the country.

Now, however, dozens of foreign joint ventures, including companies such as H.J. Heinz, Procter & Gamble, Lever Brothers and General Foods, are selling their products inside China protected by import duties on toothpaste, soap and shampoo that range from 200 to 250 percent.

With their higher quality and foreign cachet, joint-venture products have quickly captured a large portion of the market even though they cost as much as six times more than a local brand.

According to market surveys, Lux soap, which is manufactured by a Lever Brothers joint venture and sells for two-and-a-half times the price of the local brand, now accounts for half the soap sold in Guangzhou, a city of nearly 6 million people.

After a decade of increasing prosperity, most local households are equipped with such items as a television, washer and refrigerator. Now they are branching out into luxury items such as cosmetics, clothes, fancy foods and $200 watches and fountain pens.

Avon's hottest-selling item now is its most expensive product: a skin cream called Advanced Night Support that sells for 95 yuan ($17). Executives projected they could sell between 2,000 and 3,000 a month. Instead, they are selling between 6,000 and 7,000.

"Living standards have risen so people want more sophisticated types of things," said Zheng Jianz-

See CHINA, Page 13

A 3d Stock Exchange Is Planned

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — China announced plans Wednesday to open a third stock market and attract more foreign investment in shares.

The decision to open a third market reflects the government's desire to tap private savings for investment in state industry. The central government has gone deeply into debt pumping funds into state factories, but many are still losing money because they are inefficient, overstaffed and lack modern technology and equipment.

Ideological hard-liners in the leadership slowed the development of China's stock markets for several years because they regarded market trading as a form of gambling. They also feared stock issues would dilute state ownership of industry.

The Xinhua news agency quoted an official of the People's Bank of China as saying the exchange would be located somewhere in north China, dashing Guangzhou's hopes of opening its own exchange. The central bank official said the location would be decided upon this year.

"The new stock exchange, along with the present two in Shenzhen and Shanghai, will form a stock-trading network," the official was quoted as saying. The news agency said companies outside the three cities would be allowed to trade stocks on these exchanges, making them national in scope.

The tiny, year-old stock markets in Shanghai and Shenzhen currently trade fewer than two dozen stocks.

Guangzhou officials have openly lobbied for central government permission to start a stock market, but Beijing may have felt there was no need for another market in southern China. The region is next door to Shenzhen, which in turn is on the border with Hong Kong. *(Reuters, AP)*

Hung U.K. Parliament Would Hurt Economy

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — With Labor and the Conservatives running neck and neck in the polls just four weeks before the general election, a hung Parliament is looking like the most likely outcome. That could kill any hope of an economic recovery in Britain this year, economists said Wednesday.

"A hung Parliament would be the worst possible outcome," said Patrick Foley, chief economic advisor to Lloyds Bank, referring to a Parliament in which both major parties fall short of the needed 326-seat majority.

By most accounts, Britain's recession is now near its end. The problem is that the next economic act — a recovery — is nowhere to be seen.

Economists are blaming pre-election paralysis. "If you are contemplating a major investment or spending decision it makes sense to delay it until after the election to see for sure what sort of tax or spending regime you will face," said Paul Ormerod, a director of the Henley Center for Forecasting in London.

Britain's beleaguered automakers, for instance, could be left wondering for months about plans to halve the tax on new cars, announced Tuesday in the 1992 budget. The £400 ($700) cut was expected to boost sales, but doubt over whether it will last will make it difficult for manufacturers to plan production and investment.

A hung Parliament would only drag out the uncertainty. A minority government would face the threat of a new election at any time. One party in a coalition government would similarly be eager for a return to the polls as soon as it felt confident enough of the outcome.

In either case, the party in power would have its eyes set on the next election, not on long-range policy initiatives. "The party in power would just be muddling through waiting for an upturn in the economy and hoping to call an election when it comes," said Andrew Dilnot, the head of the Institute for Fiscal Studies.

Analysts say uninspired leadership could be the least of the problem. Both parties would be eager to win votes and disinclined to take unpopular steps.

Some analysts point to a minority Labor government formed in February 1974. Although faced with a stagnant economy and spiraling inflation, the government lacked the will to take politically unpopular corrective steps. It was only after Labor had gained its majority in a second election in October that it began actively to attack inflation. "They postponed action and therefore even more Draconian measures were needed," said Mr. Ormerod.

The political uncertainty stemming from a hung Parliament would also unsettle financial markets. Analysts say the currency could take such a beating that the government would have to choose between

See HUNG, Page 13

Japan's Surplus Hits Record as Economy Slows

By Steven Brull
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — Surging exports by Japanese companies suffering sluggish sales at home helped Tokyo's trade surplus more than double in February to a record $10.23 billion, heightening pressure on the government to boost domestic demand.

The 12.4 percent jump in February exports, to $28.08 billion, was largely the result of companies trimming their bulging inventories by unloading goods abroad, mainly in Asia and the Middle East, economists said. But with continued slack growth at home and expectations for an upturn in the United States, Japanese companies could launch more aggressive export drives to the West despite the sensitive political climate, they said.

"There's the risk that from here on, as Japanese companies have little confidence in the domestic economy, they could turn to America for growth," said Jesper Koll, economist at S.G. Warburg Securities.

A Finance Ministry official tried to play down the idea that an export surge was beginning. "I think we should continue to watch the statistics for a while more to say whether this is a real trend," he said.

But private-sector economists said conditions were ripe for continued growth in exports, if not an *all-out export drive. The U.S.* economy has begun showing signs of growth, and recovery there is likely before a Japanese turnaround, which is not expected until later this year. Meanwhile, the competitiveness of Japanese goods has been increased by the recent weakening of the yen.

The Bank of Japan intervened in the currency markets again on Wednesday in an another ill-fated attempt to stem the dollar's rise. Although the bank wants the yen to strengthen, further weakening could help relieve political pressure in the short term by depressing the value of Japanese exports in dollar terms, economists noted. (Page 12)

The government is clearly moving toward greater stimulus, on both the monetary and fiscal fronts. The Bank of Japan is widely expected to trim its discount rate by a half point to 4.0 percent in the next few weeks. Indeed, expectations of a cut have been a major factor behind the yen's weakness.

Also, Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said Wednesday he was strongly in favor of the government adopting a comprehensive package of pump-priming measures.

Last week, the cabinet endorsed a stimulus program that included calls for early implementation of public-works projects and capital spending by utilities, and low-interest loans to small companies. Those efforts were largely dismissed as nothing new.

A final decision on a more comprehensive package is likely after mid-April, when parliament is expected to pass the fiscal 1992 budget. Such a package would be the first of its type since a 6 trillion yen ($45 billion) program was enacted in May 1987, to counter the effects of the surging yen.

"If the Japanese government doesn't develop a strongly stimulative policy, the trade surplus will surge in the coming months," said Masaru Takagi, chief economist of Fuji Research Institute.

February's $10.23 billion surplus was a 102 percent increase from $5.06 billion in February 1991, the Finance Ministry noted.

Japan's surplus with the United *States widened for the third month* in a row, jumping 29.2 percent to $3.68 billion. The surplus with the European Community surged 31 percent to $3.34 billion and its surplus with non-Communist Asian countries, which has been on the rise since March 1990, rocketed 80.1 percent to $3.4 billion.

Exports, boosted by sales of cars, ships and semiconductors, rose for the 21st straight month. They rose most sharply to Asia, jumping 13.0 percent to $8.85 billion. Exports to the Community rose 8.1 percent to $5.70 billion and exports to the United States advanced 7.0 percent to $7.94 billion.

Imports, depressed by slack demand for luxury goods such as *paintings and European cars*, as well as sharply lower crude oil prices from a year ago, fell 10.3 percent to $17.86 billion.

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MARKET DIARY

Bush Remarks Hit Bonds, Then Stocks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices slid Wednesday on the New York Stock Exchange, hurt by a soft bond market, comments by President George Bush and heavy losses among overseas markets.

The Dow Jones industrial average declined 22.36 points to 3,208.63. Walt Disney, Merck and

N.Y. Stocks

Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing led the decline, and a round of computer-guided sell orders also weighed on the index.

Mr. Bush said he was more concerned about stimulating the economy than about reducing long-term interest rates. His remarks sent the government bond market into a tailspin, pushing the yield on the 30-year bond up to 7.95 percent from 7.90 percent on Tuesday.

London's FT-SE 100 index fell 52.4 points, or more than 2 percent, to 2,522.4. Analysts attributed the slide to disappointment over Tuesday's budget announcement and political uncertainty ahead of the April 9 general election.

In Tokyo, the Nikkei index tumbled 1.26 percent to 20,592.14, its lowest close since October 1990.

Broader U.S. indexes also eased Wednesday. The NYSE composite index fell 1.47 to 223.55, while Standard & Poor's 500 index declined 2.85 to 404.04.

Declining issues overwhelmed advances by a margin of more than 2 to 1 on volume of 185.32 million shares, compared with 194.53 million Tuesday.

The American Stock Exchange index fell 2.69 points to 405.85, while in the over-the-counter market, the Nasdaq composite index slid 6.32 to 617.14.

Vallasis Communications Inc. paced the Big Board actives, quoted at 16¾ on its initial trading. Its 22.1-million- share offering was priced at $17 a share.

(Bloomberg, Reuters, UPI)

Dollar Under Pressure But Gains on Weak Yen

Reuters

NEW YORK — The dollar was mostly lower on Wednesday because of a technical correction that was helped along by some central bank intervention, but it held onto gains against the weakening yen.

"There was a little bit of technical pressure on the dollar," said

Foreign Exchange

Bob Hatcher of Barclays Bank. "We've seen light but fairly steady off-loading of dollars here."

The dollar closed at 1.6622 Deutsche marks, down from 1.6730 DM at the opening and 1.6710 DM at the close on Tuesday. It also eased against other European currencies.

The dollar also closed at 133.45 yen, down from 133.78 at the opening but up from 132.90 Tuesday.

The failure of repeated intervention by the Bank of Japan in Tokyo overnight to bolster the yen suggests further gains for the dollar, dealers said.

Analysts attributed the yen's weakness to the political scandals plaguing the Liberal Democratic Party, expectations of an interest-rate cut, sagging corporate profits and weakness of the Japanese stock market.

Steven Jury, chief dealer at Chemical Bank, said support from the Bundesbank was unlikely because it would not want to sell dollars for marks at a time when the Swiss National Bank is selling marks for Swiss francs. "It would be destructive for the SNB's efforts," he said.

The mark ended at 80.29 yen, up from 79.53 on Tuesday. With the Swiss intervening to support the franc, the mark eased to 0.9063 francs from 0.9065 at the opening.

The dollar fell to 1.5065 Swiss francs from 1.5165 on Tuesday, and to 5.6435 French francs from 5.6740. The pound rose to $1.7280 from $1.7175.

Many traders were waiting to see if February U.S. retail sales data, due Thursday, would bring more evidence that an economic recovery was taking hold. Analysts were expecting a 0.7 percent rise in sales.

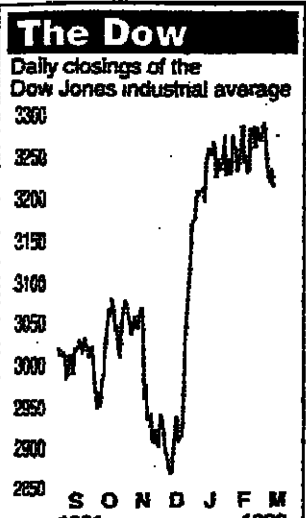
Bill Bertha of Mellon Bank said weekly jobless claims, due at the same time, could be equally important. "Anything much over 450,000 would be pretty negative," he said.

The dollar was mixed in London earlier, slipping to 1.6650 DM from 1.6710 on Tuesday but rising to 133.77 yen from 132.85.

Via Associated Press — March 11

The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average



Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3225.63	3242.17	3189.85	3208.63	—22.36
Trans	1406.02	1409.26	1382.10	1389.95	—18.12
Util	204.81	206.12	203.24	204.56	—0.56
Comp	1164.67	1169.88	1158.21	1157.00	—9.51

Standard & Poor's Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	484.23	478.93	480.63	—3.31
Transp.	344.94	340.81	341.66	—3.38
Utilities	140.25	139.05	139.59	—0.59
Finance	34.29	33.75	33.84	—0.39
SP 500	407.02	402.14	404.03	—2.86
SP 100	380.43	375.83	377.59	—2.46

NYSE Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	224.86	223.09	223.55	—1.47
Industrials	281.37	279.75	280.01	—1.81
Transp.	203.25	201.48	201.48	—2.40
Utilities	94.48	94.03	94.17	—0.40
Finance	173.85	172.02	172.02	—1.48

NASDAQ Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	623.72	616.49	617.14	—6.32
Industrials	708.15	698.05	698.80	—9.11
Finance	612.29	608.20	610.08	—1.73
Insurance	622.30	617.49	618.50	—1.59
Utilities	660.66	652.66	654.37	—7.29
Banks	394.34	390.42	392.73	+2.01
Transp.	619.58	616.18	619.06	+2.09

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
408.55	405.25	405.85	—2.69

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
20 Bonds	98.98	—0.08
10 Utilities	99.36	—0.02
10 Industrials	98.61	—0.13

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	185,320,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	235,542,450
Amex 4 p.m. volume	13,412,625
Amex prev. cons. close	18,974,000
NASDAQ 4 p.m. volume	192,151,100
NASDAQ prev. 4 p.m. volume	200,458,000
NYSE volume up	33,291,030
NYSE volume down	123,794,880
Amex volume up	4,515,535
Amex volume down	6,678,280

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Valasis n	39703	16⅞	16¾	16¾	
Limitd	31028	28⅛	26⅝	27⅛	—⅞
RJR Nab	24983	18¼	10	10⅞	+⅛
Glaxo s	22265	27¾	27	27¼	—¼
TelMex n	17882	55⅞	53⅞	54⅜	—1⅛
PhilMr	15794	77¼	76⅞	76⅞	—⅞
AT&T	15666	38⅞	37⅞	38¼	—¼
GTE	15325	30⅝	30	30⅛	—¼
Williams	14145	34½	34⅜	34½	—⅛
AutoZn s	14136	35⅞	35	35⅜	—⅞
Gap s	13355	45⅞	42⅞	42⅞	—2⅜
PepsiC	13089	32⅜	31⅞	31⅞	+⅛
Schlmb	13040	56⅝	54⅞	54⅞	—1⅞
Hanson	12884	19⅛	19	19⅛	—⅛
Compaq	12469	29⅛	27⅝	27⅝	—1⅜

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
viCntAr	9396	1⅛	⅞	1	+⅛
WangB	4130	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	—⅛
PW NI pwt	3955	11½	10⅞	11⅛	+⅛
Amdhl	3782	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	—⅜
Nabors	3054	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
IntlCor n	2578	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	+⅛
Alza s	2558	43⅝	42⅞	42⅞	—1⅛
JanBell	2536	14½	14	14	—½
EchoBy	2472	7⅞	7	7⅛	+⅛
Hilhav	2439	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+⅛
FtRpBc	2410	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	—⅜
PallCp s	1999	26⅞	26¼	26¼	—⅜
OBrien	1971	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	—¼
NY Tim	1894	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	—¼
SCEd pf	1845	24⅛	23⅞	24	

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

	Buy	Sales	Short*
March 10	1,001,494	814,580	84,078
March 9	921,195	753,663	83,487
March 6	737,638	744,968	37,357
March 5	843,396	848,855	143,061
March 4	896,302	875,221	91,063

*Included in the sales figures.

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	511	1076
Declined	1165	630
Unchanged	534	520
Total Issues	2210	2226
New Highs	27	43
New Lows	23	16

Amex Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	232	309
Declined	333	253
Unchanged	234	268
Total Issues	799	830
New Highs	34	24
New Lows	6	5

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	908	1,286
Declined	1,291	917
Unchanged	2,031	2,026
Total Issues	4,230	4,229

S&P 100 Index Options

March 11

Strike Price	Calls-Last Mar	Calls-Last Apr	Calls-Last May	Calls-Last Jun	Puts-Last Mar	Puts-Last Apr	Puts-Last May	Puts-Last Jun
330	—	—	—	—	⅛	—	—	—
335	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	—	—	—
340	—	40½	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—
345	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	1[illegible]	—	—
350	29	—	—	—	[illegible]	1[illegible]	—	—
355	23½	—	—	—	[illegible]	1[illegible]	—	—
360	19	20[illegible]	24	24[illegible]	[illegible]	2[illegible]	4[illegible]	6½
365	14¼	17	—	—	[illegible]	3[illegible]	5[illegible]	—
370	10	13	—	17½	1[illegible]	4½	7[illegible]	9[illegible]
375	6	9[illegible]	13¼	—	2[illegible]	6	9[illegible]	—
380	2[illegible]	6[illegible]	8[illegible]	11½	4½	8	11[illegible]	13[illegible]
385	1[illegible]	4[illegible]	6[illegible]	—	7[illegible]	10[illegible]	12½	—
390	[illegible]	2[illegible]	4½	7	12½	14[illegible]	16[illegible]	18[illegible]
395	[illegible]	1[illegible]	3[illegible]	—	17½	18[illegible]	—	—
400	[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]	—	23	23½	24½	—
405	[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]	—	—	—	—	—
410	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—	—

Calls: total vol. 125,744; total open int. 353,701
Puts: total vol. 176,580; total open int. 449,798

	Dec 92	Dec 93	Dec 92	Dec 93
27½	—	10[illegible]	—	—
30	—	9	[illegible]	—
32½	—	—	[illegible]	1[illegible]
35	—	5[illegible]	1[illegible]	2[illegible]
37½	2½	—	2[illegible]	3[illegible]
40	1[illegible]	—	3[illegible]	4[illegible]

Calls: total vol. 77; total open int. 32,469
Puts: total vol. 411; total open int. 126,408

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Food

	Close		High	Low	Prev. Close	
SUGAR (FOX) U.S. Dollars per metric ton-lots of 50 tons						
May	185.80	186.20	187.00	184.80	185.40	185.80
Aug	189.20	189.60	190.40	188.80	189.80	190.40
Oct	190.00	191.50	191.20	191.20	190.80	191.40
Dec	190.00	192.00	N.T.	N.T.	190.00	192.00
Mar	188.00	190.00	N.T.	N.T.	192.00	194.00
May	188.00	190.00	N.T.	N.T.	193.00	195.00
Est. Sales 304.						
COCOA (FOX) Sterling per metric ton-lots of 10 tons						
Mar	644	649	650	647	638	643
May	669	670	671	665	663	664
Jul	697	698	708	696	694	695
Sep	723	724	725	722	719	720
Dec	758	759	761	755	752	753
Mar	785	790	792	789	784	785
May	806	810.00	N.T.	N.T.	803	805
Jul	824	830.00	N.T.	N.T.	821	825
Sep	846	849.00	N.T.	N.T.	842	844
Dec	870	877.00	N.T.	N.T.	868	870
Est. Sales 2,272.						
COFFEE (FOX) Sterling per metric ton-lots of 5 tons						
Mar	487	488	500	487	470	473
Est. Sales 98.						

WHITE SUGAR (Matif) Dollars per metric ton-lots of 50 tons	High	Low	Close		Ch'ge
May	268.00	266.50	266.00	266.20	—0.80
Aug	268.20	267.00	266.80	267.50	—1.00
Oct	261.40	261.40	261.00	262.50	—0.10
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	261.50	263.00	—0.80
Mar	265.00	265.00	262.50	264.50	—1.00
May	N.T.	N.T.	266.00	268.00	—1.30

Est. sales 1,176. Prev. sales: 1,598. Open interest 10,930.

Metals

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
ALUMINUM (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1267.00	1268.00	1269.00	1270.00
Forward	1293.00	1293.50	1295.00	1295.50
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1293.00	1294.00	1296.00	1297.00
Forward	1318.00	1319.00	1322.00	1323.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	298.75	299.25	300.00	301.00
Forward	310.00	310.25	311.00	311.50
NICKEL Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	7515.00	7525.00	7510.00	7520.00
Forward	7600.00	7610.00	7595.00	7605.00
TIN Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	5585.00	5595.00	5420.00	5430.00
Forward	5430.00	5435.00	5440.00	5445.00
ZINC (Special High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1167.00	1168.00	1173.50	1175.50
Forward	1178.00	1180.00	1186.00	1187.00

Financial

	High	Low	Close	Change
3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE) £500,000 - pts of 100 pct				
Mar	89.56	89.42	89.46	—0.09
Jun	89.75	89.58	89.61	—0.14
Sep	90.15	89.91	89.96	—0.21
Dec	90.35	90.14	90.19	—0.18
Mar	90.52	90.36	90.39	—0.15
Jun	90.60	90.49	90.53	—0.12
Sep	90.62	90.52	90.56	—0.13
Dec	90.63	90.58	90.56	—0.13
Mar	90.63	90.47	90.48	—0.15
Est. volume: 87,833. Open interest: 214,849				
3-MONTH EURODOLLARS (LIFFE) $1 million - pts of 100 pct				
Mar	95.64	95.63	95.63	—0.01
Jun	95.35	95.30	95.31	—0.05
Sep	94.98	94.91	94.91	—0.09
Dec	94.30	94.28	94.25	—0.08
Mar	94.03	94.02	94.03	—0.03
Jun	93.65	93.53	93.51	—0.08
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	93.11	+0.01
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	92.57	Unch.
Est. volume: 2,965. Open interest: 40,834				
3-MONTH EUROMARKS (LIFFE) DM1 million - pts of 100 pct				
Mar	90.34	90.31	90.33	—0.02
Jun	90.59	90.53	90.53	—0.06
Sep	91.02	90.96	90.98	—0.04
Dec	91.24	91.21	91.22	—0.05
Mar	91.61	91.58	91.59	—0.04
Jun	91.91	91.85	91.86	—0.05
Sep	92.17	92.12	92.14	—0.03
Dec	92.27	92.20	92.21	—0.04
Est. volume: 41,468. Open interest: 244,085				
LONG GILT (LIFFE) £50,000 - pts & 32nds of 100 pct				
Mar	95-11	95-04	95-03	—0-26
Jun	95-26	95-10	95-14	—0-26
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	95-17	—0-26
Est. volume: 50,823. Open interest: 54,308				
GERMAN GOVERNMENT BUND (LIFFE) DM 250,000 - pts of 100 pct				
Jun	88.45	88.26	88.29	—0.21
Sep	88.91	88.89	88.80	—0.21
Est. volume: 40,423. Open interest: 83,435				

Industrials

	High	Low	Last	Settle	Ch'ge
GASOIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per metric ton-lots of 100 tons					
Mar	158.75	156.00	156.25	156.00	—2.75
Apr	159.75	158.00	158.25	158.25	—1.50
May	161.25	160.00	160.00	160.00	—1.00
Jun	162.50	161.75	162.25	162.25	—0.50
Jul	164.25	163.50	163.75	163.75	—0.75
Aug	166.25	165.50	166.25	166.25	—0.25
Sep	168.00	167.50	168.00	168.00	—1.00
Oct	170.75	170.00	170.75	170.50	—1.25
Nov	171.75	171.50	171.50	171.75	—0.75
Est. Sales 14,416. Prev. sales 10,239. Open interest 79,977					
BRENT CRUDE OIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per barrel-lots of 1,000 barrels					
Apr	17.52	17.36	17.39	17.39	—0.09
May	17.60	17.44	17.47	17.46	—0.11
Jun	17.68	17.52	17.52	17.52	—0.13
Jul	17.69	17.54	17.54	17.54	—0.11
Aug	17.63	17.55	17.57	17.55	—0.13
Sep	17.63	17.55	17.57	17.57	—0.13
Oct	17.65	17.65	17.65	17.65	—0.13
Nov	17.64	17.64	17.64	17.60	—0.21
Dec	17.65	17.45	17.40	17.60	—0.21
Est. Sales 24,371. Prev. sales 28,736. Open interest 74,406					

Stock Indexes

FTSE 100 (LIFFE) £25 per index point	High	Low	Close	Change
Mar	2572.0	2514.0	2525.0	—56.0
Jun	2618.0	2563.0	2544.0	—58.0
Sep	2634.0	2614.0	2598.0	—56.0

Est. volume: 22,977. Open interest: 43,849

Sources: Reuters, Matif, Associated Press, London Int'l Financial Futures Exchange, Int'l Petroleum Exchange.

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	0.575	0.576
Coffee, Braz., lb	0.62	0.62
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.1315	1.1315
Iron FOB, ton	213.00	213.00
Lead, lb	0.35	0.35
Silver, troy oz	4.145	4.17
Steel (billets), ton	473.00	473.00
Steel (scrap), ton	87.00	87.00
Tin, lb	3.7553	3.748
Zinc, lb	0.5873	0.5875

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
INCREASED				
Airtran Corp	Q	.06	4-9	3-20
Second Bancorp OH	Q	.38	4-30	4-15
STOCK				
Secom Genl Corp		.10PC	6-1	5-1
STOCK SPLIT				
Second Bancorp OH — 3-for-2				
Willamette Industries — 2-for-1				
USUAL				
Bowl America cl-A	Q	.16	5-14	4-15
Canadian Pacif Ltd	Q	c.08	4-28	3-27
Consol Natural Gas	Q	.47½	5-15	4-15
Elbit Ltd	—	.09	5-4	4-3
Esquire Radio Elec	A	.99	4-14	4-7
Household Intl	Q	.56½	4-15	3-31
Labatt (John) Ltd	Q	c.20	4-15	3-27
LordAbbett CA TxFr	M	.05¼	4-15	4-15
LdAbbettConnTxF	M	.05¼	4-15	4-15
LordAbbett FL TxFr	M	.02¼	4-15	4-15
LordAbbett GlbInco	M	.07	4-15	4-15
LordAbbett GovSecs	M	.022	4-15	4-15
LordAbbett MO TxFr	M	.024	4-15	4-15
LordAbbett NJ TxFr	M	.028½	4-15	4-15
LordAbbett NY TxFr	M	.058	4-15	4-15
LordAbbett TxFrNtl	M	.05	4-15	4-15
LordAbbett Tex TxFr	M	.0515	4-15	4-15
Oklahoma Gas & El	Q	.66½	4-30	4-10
Sheib (Earl) Inc	Q	.04½	4-18	3-27
Seaboard Corp	Q	.12½	3-31	3-20
Shared Medical Sys	Q	.21	4-15	3-31
Tri-Continental	Q	.18	4-1	3-20

a-annual; c-Canadian rate; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Source: UPI.

U.S./AT THE CLOSE

U.S. Bank Profits Surged in Quarter

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — U.S. commercial-bank earnings quadrupled in the fourth quarter of 1991, to $3.68 billion, from $907 million a year earlier, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. said Wednesday.

Bank industry profits rose to $18.6 billion in 1991, from $16.1 billion in 1990, the FDIC said, while troubled loans and leases fell $2 billion, the first decline since 1988.

However, financial losses soared at California banks in the quarter, mainly because of plummeting real estate values. California banks posted a loss of $379 million, compared with a $447 million profit a year earlier.

Toys 'R' Us Net Rose 10% in Quarter

PARAMUS, New Jersey (Combined Dispatches) — Toys 'R' Us Inc., the world's largest toy seller, said Wednesday that its profit rose 10 percent in the final quarter of 1991, despite the difficult retail climate.

The company said it earned $261.6 million, up from $237.5 million a year earlier. Revenue rose 12 percent, to $2.86 billion, from $2.55 billion.

For the 1991 financial year, Toys 'R' Us said profit rose 11.1 percent, to a record $339.5 million, from $326 million the previous year. The company's vice chairman, Michael Goldstein, said he expected to re-establish earnings growth of 21 percent a year. *(Reuters, Bloomberg)*

Continental Creditors to Sue Lorenzo

WILMINGTON, Delaware (Reuters) — A federal bankruptcy court judge cleared the way Wednesday for Continental Airlines Holdings Inc. creditors to sue the company's former chairman, Frank Lorenzo.

Continental's creditors seek $160 million in compensation and $90 million in damages from Mr. Lorenzo, as well as Robert Snedeker, the former Continental executive vice president, and Jet Capital Corp., a holding company owned by both men.

The creditors committee is charging the two executives with fraudulently selling Continental shares held by Jet Capital to Scandinavian Airlines System in 1990 at a time they knew Continental was insolvent.

Chrysler Financial Plans Asset Sales

WASHINGTON (Bloomberg) — Chrysler Financial Corp. may renegotiate $6.8 billion in bank loans and begin a series of asset sales this year to maintain its ability to finance the sale of Chrysler Corp. automobiles.

In a statement filed Wednesday with the Securities and Exchange Commission, the financing unit said it had designated up to $1.5 billion of nonstrategic assets for possible sale in 1992 and, in addition, could embark on "major" sales of nonautomotive assets by year-end.

IBM Unit to Sell Clones in Europe

NEW YORK (NYT) — IBM executives say the computer maker plans to set up an independent subsidiary to sell inexpensive IBM PC-compatible, or clone, computers in Europe.

IBM entered into a venture with a Singapore firm, Hong Leong, in January 1991 to build low-cost personal computers; the joint venture began selling inexpensive clones in Southeast Asia in October.

IBM officials said the strategy of selling inexpensive gear that does not carry IBM's logo was part of its new approach since a reorganization last year meant to make its businesses more independent.

For the Record

LTV Aerospace & Defense Co. said Boeing Co. had awarded it a contract extension of $700 million for continued production of major sections for Boeing jetliners. *(UPI)*

Revco D.S. Inc.'s modified plan of reorganization was approved by a federal bankruptcy judge. *(Bloomberg)*

The Securities and Exchange Commission proposed steps to make it easier for mutual funds and venture-capital companies to invest money in small businesses. *(Reuters)*

Walt Disney Co. and American Express have renewed an agreement that makes American Express the "official" card and travelers check at Disney resorts. *(AP)*

SCANDAL: *Daiwa Leader Quits Over Stock Scheme*

(Continued from page 1)

retailer. Daiwa had agreed to pay about $450 million for shares it had sold under a tobashi arrangement to Tokyu, according to explanations in the Japanese press. But the shares had fallen in value, along with other stock investments in Japan, and Daiwa was not able to pay that much money to Tokyu.

The two parties went to mediation, and Tokyu was awarded a payment by Daiwa of $375 million. "We are not necessarily satisfied with the outcome," the Tokyu president, Mamoru Miura, said at a news conference, according to the Kyodo news agency. "But we have decided to accept the results in order to minimize economic and social damage."

Mr. Esaka, the new Daiwa president, said the company has so far encountered five cases of customers demanding fulfillment of tobashi pledges totaling nearly $550 million. The Tokyu Department Store case accounted for the bulk of the total.

The development comes at a bad time for the Tokyo stock market, which has been in a sinking spell in recent weeks because of a weakening economy and fears that political scandals will undermine the government.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse — March 11

	Close	Prev.
Amsterdam		
ABN Amro Hld	47.80	47.60
ACF Holding	34.80	35
Aegon	127.20	127.40
Ahold	86.40	87.70
Akzo	150	150.20
AMEV	57.10	57.70
A'Dam Rubber	3.40	3.40
Bols	48	47.80
Buhrmann Tett	46	46.20
Center Parcs	21.50	22
CSM	92.90	92.70
DAF	26	26
DSM	107.70	109.70
Elsevier	115	115.20
Fokker	34.50	34.20
Gist-Brocades	35.90	34.90
Heineken	179.40	179
Hoogovens	52.70	54.70
Hunter Douglas	72.20	74.50
IHC Caland	60.50	60.50
Inter Mueller	61.10	61.70
Int'l Nederland	52.10	52.70
KLM	37	37.50
KNP	47.60	48.50
Nedlloyd	63.90	63.90
Oce Grinten	75.40	76.30
Pakhoed	48.30	48.50
Philips	36.60	37
Robeco	99.60	99.60
Rodamco	53.70	52.50
Rolinco	98.30	98.40
Rorento	72.20	72.30
Royal Dutch	143.20	142.30
Unilever	186.40	187.90
Van Ommeren	43.60	44.10
VMF Stork	46.90	47.30
VNU	82.30	83
Wessanen	89	89.40
Wolters/Kluwer	70.80	71.30
CBS Trend Index : 126.90		
Previous : 127.30		
Brussels		
Acec-UM	2480	2500
AG Fin	2190	2180
Arbed	4120	4140
Barco	1300	1326
Bekaert	11600	N.Q.
Cockerill	163	164
Cobepa	4900	4900
Delhaize	9110	9050
Electrabel	4900	4895
GIB	1370	1370
GBL	3320	3350
Gevaert	7080	7110
Kredietbank	4885	4865
Petrofina	10550	10600
Royal Belge	4345	4380
Soc Gen Banque	6500	6450
Soc Gen Belgique	2180	2215
Sofina	11725	11750
Solvay	12325	12375
Tractebel	8210	8250
UCB	20875	20800
Powerfin	2490	2495
Current Stock Index : 5874.39		
Previous : 5874.87		
Frankfurt		
AEG	222.50	224
Allianz Hold	2379	2399
Altana	665	666.50
Asko	732	732.50
BASF	248.60	249.50
Bayer	294	295.20
Bay. Hypo bank	415	416
Bay Vereinsbk	432	434
BBC	694	690
BHF Bank	433	432
BMW	549.50	555.30
Commerzbank	266	264.40
Continental	242.80	245
Daimler Benz	767.50	769.50
Degussa	336	340.50
Dt Babcock	181.90	175
Deutsche Bank	729	730
Douglas	486	482
Dresdner Bank	363.20	366.50
Feldmuehle	507	507
Harpener	306	309.50
Henkel	620	619.80
Hochtief	1250	1265
Hoechst	256.50	256.20
Hoesch	251	245.10
Holzmann	1200	1200
Horten	189	190
IWKA	320	323
Kali Salz	145	144.50
Karstadt	660.50	660
Kaufhof	522	524
KHD	160.50	156.70
Kloeckner Werke	114	114.10
Krupp Stahl	148	147
Linde	812.50	816
Lufthansa	156.50	160.30
MAN	373	373
Mannesmann	286.40	288.80
Metallgesell	445	443.30
Muench Rueck	2475	2485
Nixdorf	137.70	134.20
PKI	N.A.	—
Porsche	599.80	605
Preussag	381	383.50
PWA	233	235.50
RWE	402.40	401.80
Rheinmetall	295	292
Schering	866.70	866.80
SEL	380	391
Siemens	688.50	692
Thyssen	238.10	238.20
Varta	323	326
Veba	381.40	382.50
VEW	215	215.50
Viag	380	378.80
Volkswagen	373.70	376.30
Wella	608	611
DAX Index : 1743.42		
Previous : 1730.54		
FAZ Index : 708.23		
Previous : 711.52		
Helsinki		
Amer A	66.30	65
Enso-Gutzeit	22.50	22.50
K.O.P.	15.50	15.50
Kymmene	75	73.80
Metra	88.50	88.90
Nokia	74.50	72
Pohjola	67	65.50
Repola	46.50	43.50
Stockmann	174	165
HEX Index : 878.41		
Previous : 866.31		
Hong Kong		
Bk East Asia	20.90	20.70
Cathay Pacific	12.70	12.20
Cavendish Int'l	3.88	3.88
Cheung Kong	21.30	21
China Light Pwr	28.40	28
Dairy Farm Int'l	10.80	10.70
Hang Lung Dev	9.50	9.45
Hang Seng Bank	42.75	41.75
Henderson Land	16.40	16
HK Air Eng.	19.60	20
HK China Gas	14.40	14.20
HK Electric	16.10	16.20
HK Land	10.90	10.90
HK Realty Trust	7.75	7.70
HSBC Holdings	44	42.50
HK Shang Htls	5.55	5.50
HK Telecomm	8.55	8.40
HK Ferry	7.80	7.80
Hutch Whampoa	15.90	15.70
Hysan Dev	9.40	9.25
Jardine Math	47.50	46.25
Jardine Str Hld	22.20	21.70
Kowloon Motor	8.76	8.50
Mandarin Orient	6.35	6.25
Miramar Hotel	8.10	8.15
New World Dev	14.80	14.40
SHK Props	27.20	26.90
Stelux	4.68	4.65
Swire Pac A	28.70	27.90
Tai Cheung Prps	6.40	6.40
TVE	2.35	2.35
Wharf Hold	13.40	13.30
Wing On Int'l	7.40	7.15
Winsor Ind.	11.40	11.30
World Int'l	6.45	6.40
Hang Seng Index : 5015.19		
Previous : 4918.95		
Johannesburg		
AECI	9.65	9.65
Altech	110	110
Anglo Amer	123.50	123
Barlows	55.75	55.25
Blyvoor	6	6
Buffels	26.50	26.50
De Beers	90.75	89.75
Driefontein	41.25	40.25
Gencor	11.20	11.05
GFSA	69.50	70.50
Harmony	21.25	21.25
Highveld Steel	11.50	11.50
Kloof	31.25	30.50
Nedbank Grp	17.85	18
Randfontein	16.75	16.75
Rusplat	73	71.75
SA Brews	55.50	55.50
St Helena	22	22
Sasol	19	19
Welkom	17.50	18
Western Deep	108	109
Composite Stock Index : 3579		
Previous : 3568		
London		
Abbey Nat'l	2.80	2.94
Allied Lyons	6.30	6.47
Arjo Wiggins	2.51	2.54
Argyll Group	3.28	3.33
Ass Brit Foods	4.30	4.33
BAA	5.58	5.62
BAe	3.27	3.37
Bank Scotland	1.10	1.13
Barclays	3.48	3.64
Bass	5.57	5.77
BAT	6.47	6.55
BET	1.51	1.53
Blue Circle	2.55	2.63
BOC Group	6.60	6.68
Boots	4.50	4.63
BP	2.67	2.68
Brit Airways	2.60	2.65
Brit Gas	2.54	2.58
Brit Steel	0.74	0.75
Brit Telecom	3.30	3.34
BTR	3.85	3.98
Cable Wire	6.03	6.22
Cadbury Sch.	4.55	4.62
Comm Union	4.26	4.47
Courtaulds	5.37	5.42
Enterprise Oil	3.67	3.89
Eurotunnel	4.48	4.46
Fisons	3.65	3.72
Forte	2.30	2.29
GEC	2.09	2.17
Gen'l Acc	4.33	4.39
Glaxo	7.72	7.93
Grand Met	9.10	9.34
GRE	1.18	1.27
Guinness	6	6.21
GUS A	15.20	15.48
Hanson	2.18	2.23
Hillsdown	1.71	1.70
ICI	12.63	12.77
Inchcape	4.57	4.70
Kingfisher	5.05	5.20
Ladbroke	2.34	2.47
Land Sec	4.21	4.32
Laporte	6.01	6.08
Lasmo	1.95	2.06
Legal Gen Grp	3.45	3.82
Lloyds Bank	4	4.11
Lonrho	1.17	1.19
Marks Sp	3.15	3.24
MB Caradon	2.68	2.73
MEPC	3.30	3.42
Midland Bk	2.55	2.66
Nat'l Power	2.16	2.18
NatWest	3.03	3.15
NthWst Water	3.62	3.78
Pearson	8.22	8.40
P & O	4.04	4.10
Pilkington	1.27	1.34
PowerGen	2.27	2.27
Prudential	2.34	2.43
Rank Org	6.95	7.17
Reckitt Col	6.97	7.07
Redland	4.58	4.75
Reed Int'l	5.23	5.40
Reuters	11.51	11.54
RMC Group	5.68	5.92
Rolls Royce	1.50	1.57
Rothmans	10.47	10.65
Royal Ins	1.83	1.90
Royal Scot	1.74	1.78
RTZ	5.40	5.50
Sainsbury	3.92	3.95
Scot Newcas	4.56	4.59
Scot Power	1.01	1.03
Sears Holds	1.01	1.03
Severn Trent	3.39	3.58
Shell	4.40	4.47
Smith Nephew	1.41	1.44
SmithKline B	8.83	8.93
Smith (WH)	4.72	4.82
Sun Alliance	2.73	2.86
Tarmac	1.18	1.29
Tate & Lyle	4.28	4.28
Tesco	2.62	2.64
Thorn EMI	7.85	7.92
Tomkins	4.50	4.52
Trafalgar Hse	1.33	1.39
TSB Group	1.29	1.35
Unilever	9.35	9.48
Utd Biscuits	4.11	4.16
Vodafone	3.48	3.58
War Loan 3½	36.88	37.38
Wellcome	9.94	10
Whitbread	4.30	4.38
Williams Hdgs	2.34	2.37
Willis Corroon	2.45	2.52
F.T. 30 Index : 1946.60		
Previous : 1966.40		
F.T.S.E. 100 Index : 2522.40		
Previous : 2574.80		
Madrid		
BBV	2920	2930
Bco Central Hisp.	3755	3720
Banco Santander	4870	4865
Banesto	3100	3125
CEPSA	2360	2360
Dragados	2100	2105
Endesa	3445	3455
Ercros	305	305
Iberdrola I	765	781
Tabacalera	4860	4780
Telefonica	1185	1190
S.E. General Index : 263.23		
Previous : 263.54		
Milan		
Alenia	2055	2000
Banca Comm	3720	3755
Bastogi	145	142
Benetton group	12660	12700
Ciga hotels	1700	1710
CIR	1645	1675
Cred Ital	1938	1945
Enichem	1188	1190
Eridania	6750	6780
Ferfin	1740	1748
Ferfin Risp	1201	1201
Fiat SPA	4905	4870
Generali	29950	29900
IFI	12825	12900
Italcem	18350	18355
Italgas	3456	3458
Italmobiliare	62600	62500
Mediobanca	14385	14475
Montedison	1382	1390
Olivetti	2785	2825
Pirelli	1132	1130
RAS	20450	20300
Rinascente	6405	6555
Saipem	1665	1670
SIP	1347	1361
SME	3470	3480
Snia	1225	1235
Standa	30350	30450
Stet	2250	2285
Toro Assi Risp	21150	20700
MIB Index : 1013		
Previous : 1013		
Montreal		
Alcan Aluminum	23⅞	24⅛
Bank Montreal	44⅜	44⅝
Bell Canada	47	47⅛
Bombardier A	16½	16½
Bombardier B	16⅝	16½
Cambior	8⅞	8⅞
Cascades	7⅞	7⅞
Dominion Text A	9¼	9½
Donohue	14⅜	14⅜
MacMillan Bl	18⅛	18⅞
Nat'l Bk Canada	11⅝	11½
Power Corp.	14⅞	14⅞
Provigo	8⅞	8⅞
Quebec Tel	N.Q.	18⅞
Quebecor A	N.Q.	13
Quebecor B	12⅞	13
Teleglobe	12⅞	12⅞
Videotron	17⅛	17⅛
Industrials Index : 1757.10		
Previous : 1775.51		
Paris		
Accor	772	782
Air Liquide	780	781
Alcatel Alsthom	612	620
Axa	941	950
Bancaire (Cie)	507	505
BIC	680	688
Bouygues	607	613
BSN-GD	1110	1116
Carrefour	2565	2575
C.C.F.	196.50	199
Cerus	122	131.30
Chargeurs	1228	1218
Ciments Franc	339.20	332.90
Club Med	542	548
Elf-Aquitaine	360.30	366.90
Gen. Eaux	2290	2325
Euro Disneyland	163.60	164.30
Hachette	104.50	108
Havas	499.50	503
Imetal	317.50	317
Lafarge Coppee	354.50	360
Legrand	4300	4324
Lyon. Eaux	511	513
Oreal (L')	787	793
L.V.M.H.	4670	4812
Matra	176	176.60
Merlin Gerin	523	525
Michelin B	168.50	172.90
Moulinex	107.30	105.30
Paribas	409	416.50
Pechiney Int'l	189.50	191
Pernod-Ricard	1532	1550
Perrier	1630	1605
Peugeot	726	728
Printemps (Au)	841	835
Radiotechnique	645	635
Raff. St Louis	1385	1395
Redoute (La)	5500	5490
Saint Gobain	525	533
Sanofi	1205	1217
S.E.B	2016	2050
Ste Generale A	530	540
Suez	335	336.30
Thomson-CSF	162	167
Total	241	245.80
U A P	560	575
Valeo	728	724
CAC 40 Index : 1968.02		
Previous : 1993.28		
Sao Paulo		
Banco do Brasil	160	151
Bradesco	63	61
Brahma	332	330
Paranapanema	23.40	23.80
Petrobras	10010	10100
Vale Rio Doce	180	180
Varig	290	290
Bovespa Index : 15132		
Previous : 14667		
Singapore		
Cerebos	2.62	2.60
City Dev.	3.94	3.74
DBS	11.30	11.30
Fraser Neave	9.80	9.70
Genting	8.20	8.20
Golden Hope Pl	1.33	1.33
How Par	2.48	2.46
Hume Industries	3.84	3.80
Inchcape	5.10	5.05
Keppel	7.70	7.45
KL Kepong	2.43	2.43
Lum Chang	1.03	1.02
Malayan Banks	5.15	5.05
OCBC	8.95	8.85
OUB	4.42	4.42
OUE	7.55	7.40
Sembawang	7.30	7.45
Shangrila	5.35	5.50
Sime Darby	2.76	2.69
SIA	12.70	12.50
S'pore Land	4.98	5
S'pore Press	8.55	8.50
Sing Steamship	2.33	2.33
Straits Trading	2.68	2.59
UOB	6.35	6.40
UCL	1.53	1.51
Straits Times Ind. : 1447.47		
Previous : 1432.67		
Stockholm		
AGA	317	320
Asea	332	331
Astra A	554	555
Atlas Copco	295	293
Electrolux B	265	266
Ericsson	125	126
Esselte-A	145	147
Handelsbanken	83	84
Norsk Hydro	143	142.50
Procordia AF	210	208
Providentia	104	104
Sandvik A	395	396
SCA-A	116	117
S-E Banken	47.50	48
Skandia F	132	136
Skanska	118	116
SKF	132	133
Stora	268	274
Trelleborg B	116	116
Volvo	400	399
Affarsvarlden Index : 1004.58		
Previous : 1003.61		
Sydney		
ANZ	4.06	4.07
BHP	13.42	13.36
Boral	3.23	3.22
Bougainville	0.48	0.50
Coles Myer	11.34	11.20
Comalco	3.80	3.71
CRA	14.02	13.90
CSR	4.79	4.80
Dunlop	5.25	5.24
Fosters Brew	1.92	1.90
Goodman Field	1.49	1.48
ICI Australia	5.81	5.80
Magellan	1.95	1.95
MIM	2.52	2.50
Nat Aust Bank	7.47	7.47
News Corp	18.18	17.76
Nine Network	0.67	0.67
Pioneer Int'l	3	3.01
Nmndy Poseidon	1.22	1.24
N Broken Hill	2.49	2.48
QCT Resources	1.23	1.28
Santos	2.85	2.84
TNT	1.95	1.95
Western Mining	5.05	4.96
Westpac Banking	3.92	3.88
Woodside	3.85	3.85
All ordinaries Index : 1609.30		
Previous : 1605.40		
Tokyo		
Akai Electr	578	618
Asahi Chemical	630	650
Asahi Glass	1130	1120
Bank of Tokyo	1200	1240
Bridgestone	1080	1100
Canon	1280	1280
Casio	1060	1080
C.Itoh	500	503
Dai Nippon Print	1470	1490
Daiwa House	1790	1780
Daiwa Securities	775	840
Fanuc	4020	4100
Fuji Bank	2030	2050
Fuji Photo	2780	2810
Fujitsu	662	665
Hitachi	756	760
Hitachi Cable	710	716
Honda	1450	1460
Ito Yokado	4280	4270
Japan Airlines	732	733
Kajima	1180	1220
Kansai Power	2380	2410
Kawasaki Steel	307	318
Kirin Brewery	1280	1250
Komatsu	559	590
Kubota	533	540
Kyocera	3920	3990
Matsu Elec Inds	1250	1270
Matsu Elec Wks	1260	1250
Mitsubishi Bk	2380	2360
Mitsubishi Kasei	480	487
Mitsubishi Elec	495	496
Mitsubishi Hev	600	608
Mitsubishi Corp	1130	1160
Mitsui and Co	637	632
Mitsukoshi	1090	1120
Mitsumi	980	985
NEC	904	940
NGK Insulators	1050	1040
Nikko Securities	642	664
Nippon Kogaku	720	728
Nippon Oil	727	743
Nippon Steel	305	313
Nippon Yusen	509	510
Nissan	581	585
Nomura Sec	1160	1200
NTT	6460a	6740a
Olympus Optical	1230	1250
Pioneer	3220	3280
Ricoh	514	519
Sanyo Elec	474	479
Sharp	1200	1250
Shimazu	683	700
Shinetsu Chem	1550	1560
Sony	3860	3900
Sumitomo Bk	1770	1820
Sumitomo Chem	452	445
Sumi Marine	689	695
Sumitomo Metal	314	322
Taisei Corp	761	766
Taisho Marine	729	760
Takeda Chem	1130	1180
TDK	3780	3870
Teijin	445	446
Tokio Marine	1220	1240
Tokyo Elec Pw	2810	2880
Toppan Printing	1130	1130
Toray Ind.	565	575
Toshiba	541	560
Toyota	1330	1350
Yamaichi Sec	615	649
a: x 100		
Nikkei 225 : 20592		
Previous : 20853		
Topix Index : 1478		
Previous : 1495		
Toronto		
Abitibi Price	15½	15⅝
Agnico Eagle	5⅞	5⅞
Air Canada	7⅞	7⅞
Alberta Energy	12⅞	12⅞
Am Barrick Res	31⅝	31⅞
BCE	47⅛	47
Bk Nova Scotia	21⅝	21½
BC Gas	16⅞	16¾
BC Phone	21½	21⅝
BF Realty Hds	0.09	0.11
BP Canada	12⅛	12⅛
Bramalea	3.90	4
Brunswick	7⅛	7⅛
CAE	6⅝	6⅝
Campeau	N.Q.	—
CIBC	32⅞	32⅞
Canadian Pacific	17⅛	17⅛
Can Packers	17⅛	17
Can Tire A	19⅞	19⅞
Canadian Turbo	3.45	3.45
Cantor	27½	28
Cara	5⅞	6
CCL Ind B	8⅝	8⅝
Cineplex	3.20	3.20
Cominco	20⅞	20⅞
Conwest Expl A	6⅛	N.Q.
Corona Int'l	5⅞	6
Denison Min B	0.22	0.22
Dickenson Min A	4.35	4⅞
Dofasco	16⅞	17
Dylex A	4.30	4.30
Echo Bay Mines	N.Q.	—
Equity Silver A	1.02	1.04
FCA Int'l	4	5⅞
Fed Ind A	7½	7⅛
Fletcher Chall A	14⅞	14⅞
FPI	4.60	4.80
GoldCorp	3.40	3½
Grafton Group	N.Q.	0.85
Gulf Cda Res	4.78	5
Hees Int'l	17	17⅛
Hemlo Gld Mines	9⅝	9⅝
Hollinger	12⅛	12⅛
Horsham	10⅞	10⅞
Hudson's Bay	32	32
Imasco	35⅞	35⅞
Inco	35⅛	36⅛
Interprov Pipe	25⅞	25⅞
Jannock	17⅞	17⅞
Labatt	26	26⅛
Loblaw Co	18½	18⅞
Mackenzie	6½	6⅞
Magna Int'l A	27⅞	27⅞
Maritime	22	21⅞
Mark Res	5⅞	5⅞
MacLean Hunter	11⅛	11⅛
Molson A	33⅞	34
Noma Ind A	6⅛	6⅛
Noranda Inc	18⅞	18⅞
Noranda Forest	8½	8½
Norcen Energy	21⅛	21⅛
Nova Corp	8⅛	8⅛
Oshawa	19⅛	19⅞
Pagurin A	4.90	4.90
Placer Dome	12⅛	12⅛
Poco Petroleum	5	5⅛
PWA Corp	5	5⅞
Quebec Sturgeon	0.20	0.20
Rayrock	6½	6⅛
Renaissance	13	13
Rogers B	13⅛	13½
Rothmans	92	92
Royal Bank Can	25⅛	25⅞
Royal TrustCo	8⅛	8⅛
Sceptre Res	1.15	1.15
Scott's Hosp	15⅞	16⅛
Seagram	133⅞	136
Sears Can	9⅞	9⅞
Shell Can	43⅞	43½
Sherritt Gordon	8⅛	8⅛
SHL Systemhse	14⅞	15⅛
Southam	19⅛	19⅛
Spar Aerospace	18⅞	18⅞
Stelco A	N.Q.	—
Teck B	17⅛	17⅛
Thomson News	15⅞	16⅛
Toronto Domn	16⅞	16⅞
Torstar B	22⅞	22⅞
Transalta Util	12⅛	12⅛
TransCda Pipe	16⅛	16⅛
Triton Finl A	9⅛	9⅛
Trimac	8⅞	8⅞
Trizec A	8⅛	8⅛
Unicorp Energy	1.35	1.35
Woodward's Ltd	1.55	1.60
TSE 300 Index : 3583.68		
Previous : 3529.98		
Zurich		
Adia Int'l	430	432
Alusuisse	889	890
Leu Holdings	1620	1640
Brown Boveri	3550	3590
Ciba Geigy	3330	3360
CS Holding	1970	1980
Elektrow	2520	N.A.
Fischer	980	1008
Interdiscount	2510	2540
Jelmoli	1350	1360
Landis Gyr	1030	1020
Moevenpick	3800	3800
Nestle	9370	9450
Oerlikon-B	402	388
Pargesa Hld	1190	1170
Roche Holding B	2975	2985
Safra Republic	80	78
Sandoz	2330	2380
Schindler	3750	3750
Sulzer	529	530
Surveillance	7900	7890
Swissair	717	715
SBC	301	299
Swiss Reinsur	259	251
Swiss Volksbank	985	970
Union Bank	3740	3790
Winterthur	3590	3600
Zurich Ins	1970	1995
SBS Index : N.Q.		
Previous : 642.10		

U.S. FUTURES

Via Associated Press — March 11

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Grains							
WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
4.62½	3.17	Mar	4.09½	4.09½	3.97	4.02	—.08½
4.53	2.80½	May	3.99½	3.99½	3.89	3.94	—.06¼
4.29½	2.79	Jul	3.85½	3.86½	3.78	3.84½	—.03¼
4.22	2.92	Sep	3.89½	3.90½	3.83	3.88	—.02¼
4.40	3.29½	Dec	3.98½	3.98½	3.92	3.97	—.01¼
4.18½	3.91½	Mar	4.00	4.01	3.94½	3.98½	—.02
3.72	3.02	Jul	3.60	3.64½	3.57	3.61	—.04
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 21,603							
Prev. Day Open Int. 60,355 up 800							
WHEAT (KCBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
		Mar	4.12	4.15	4.10	4.15	
		May	4.01¾	4.02	3.94¾	3.99½	—.03¼
		Jul	3.90	3.90½	3.82½	3.88½	—.03
		Sep	3.96½	3.97	3.85	3.91	—.03½
		Dec	3.96½	3.98	3.92	3.94½	—.04
		Mar				4.00	—.04
Est.Sales Prv.Sales 4,544 Prev.Day Open Int 23,068 Chg. +166							
CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
2.77¼	2.28½	Mar	2.68¼	2.69	2.66	2.68½	—.00½
2.79¼	2.34½	May	2.75¼	2.75½	2.72¾	2.75½	—.00¾
2.85	2.39½	Jul	2.79¾	2.80¼	2.77¼	2.79¾	—.01
2.79½	2.34½	Sep	2.72	2.75	2.71	2.74½	—.00¼
2.75½	2.36½	Dec	2.67	2.69½	2.66¼	2.68¾	—.01¼
2.81½	2.58¾	Mar	2.73	2.76	2.72¾	2.75¾	—.01
2.84¾	2.67¾	May	2.78	2.78¼	2.76	2.78	—.01¼
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 65,830							
Prev. Day Open Int.295,795 off 2,854							
SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
6.66	5.38	Mar	5.89½	5.93½	5.87½	5.91½	+.03
6.48	5.47	May	5.97	6.01	5.94¼	5.98½	+.02¼
6.48	5.62½	Jul	6.06½	6.10½	6.04¾	6.08¾	+.02½
6.40	5.67½	Aug	6.11	6.15½	6.09½	6.13¼	+.02¼
6.28	5.57	Sep	6.14½	6.18	6.12½	6.15½	+.01½
6.30½	5.52	Nov	6.22	6.26½	6.19¾	6.23½	+.00¾
6.38½	5.98	Jan	6.31¾	6.34	6.28½	6.32¼	+.00½
6.47½	5.93	Mar	6.40	6.43	6.38	6.40	
6.52	6.16	May	6.45¼	6.46	6.45	6.46	
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 33,160							
Prev. Day Open Int.136,987 up 890							
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons- dollars per ton							
197.00	163.50	Mar	175.00	175.70	174.60	175.00	—.30
194.00	164.50	May	177.30	177.80	176.50	176.70	—.60
196.00	166.00	Jul	179.80	180.70	179.50	179.60	—.40
188.50	170.90	Aug	180.50	181.50	180.50	180.50	—.30
186.00	171.30	Sep	181.50	182.50	181.50	181.80	—.50
200.50	182.30	Oct	197.30	197.50	196.30	196.30	—.50
202.00	183.50	Dec	198.50	199.20	198.00	198.30	—.30
201.00	197.10	Jan	198.70	199.50	198.70	199.20	—.30
201.00	198.40	Mar				200.50	
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 11,369							
Prev. Day Open Int. 53,917 up 402							
SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.							
24.10	18.40	Mar	20.68	21.07	20.58	20.97	+.24
22.98	18.93	May	20.92	21.36	20.82	21.18	+.26
24.30	19.25	Jul	21.20	21.67	21.13	21.45	+.18
22.30	19.42	Aug	21.35	21.80	21.38	21.62	+.17
22.30	19.57	Sep	21.45	21.95	21.45	21.76	+.17
22.30	19.64	Oct	21.72	22.00	21.60	21.85	+.19
22.60	19.93	Dec	21.95	22.35	21.85	22.14	+.15
22.38	20.85	Jan				22.28	+.13
22.65	20.90	Mar				22.35	+.02
22.65	21.60	May				22.45	
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 15,424							
Prev. Day Open Int. 80,193 up 1,099							
Livestock							
CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
79.72	70.45	Apr	77.55	79.42	77.92	77.97	—1.40
75.25	67.40	Jun	74.95	75.05	73.70	73.75	—1.15
72.60	65.90	Aug	70.90	70.95	69.50	69.70	—1.05
72.00	66.25	Oct	70.45	70.50	69.25	69.75	—1.05
71.40	67.20	Dec	70.70	70.70	69.50	69.60	—.92
70.75	68.10	Feb	69.90	70.00	69.00	69.00	—.92
70.85	70.75	Apr	70.85	70.85	70.25	70.25	—.60
Est. Sales 21,402 Prev. Sales 14,085							
Prev. Day Open Int. 97,587 off 251							
FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
87.10	74.00	Mar	80.35	80.40	79.77	79.82	—.48
87.00	73.25	Apr	79.42	79.47	78.30	78.35	—.80
86.50	72.66	May	78.20	78.25	76.75	76.77	—1.13
83.00	72.65	Aug	76.45	76.47	75.25	75.27	—.88
82.20	72.15	Sep	75.40	75.40	74.00	74.50	—.85
79.50	72.20	Oct	75.00	75.00	74.10	74.12	—.81
81.00	73.50	Nov	75.00	75.00	74.30	74.35	—.50
Est. Sales 2,771 Prev. Sales 2,338							
Prev. Day Open Int. 11,672 off 282							
HOGS (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
46.62	37.25	Apr	41.10	41.10	40.60	40.67	—.35
50.60	42.37	Jun	46.20	46.25	45.85	46.10	—.17
48.20	43.05	Jul	45.77	45.77	45.35	45.55	—.07
44.85	41.80	Aug	43.80	43.85	43.50	43.70	—.18
42.25	39.20	Oct	41.25	41.25	40.95	41.07	—.25
45.15	41.10	Dec	44.45	44.45	44.20	44.30	—.25
47.25	43.40	Feb	45.20	45.20	45.00	45.15	—.15
43.30	42.80	Apr	43.00	43.00	42.80	42.95	—.15
Est. Sales 5,755 Prev. Sales 6,052							
Prev. Day Open Int. 32,821 up 405							
PORK BELLIES (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
61.00	31.85	Mar	35.75	35.85	35.25	35.80	—.45
58.20	33.40	May	34.70	34.90	34.25	34.67	—.48
57.08	34.52	Jul	37.58	37.47	37.17	37.35	—.42
51.80	34.82	Aug	36.35	36.40	35.90	35.97	—.33
47.32	44.60	Feb	48.00	48.05	47.90	48.05	
49.00	46.50	Mar	47.25		47.10	47.10	—.28
50.50	47.50	May	50.00		50.00	50.00	—.50
Est. Sales 2,277 Prev. Sales 3,189							
Prev. Day Open Int. 11,680 off 108							
Food							
COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.							
107.50	64.50	Mar	73.25	73.25	71.80	72.25	+2.40
108.00	66.15	May	73.50	74.80	72.80	72.50	+1.65
108.00	68.75	Jul	75.40	76.30	74.25	74.40	+1.60
108.00	71.75	Sep	77.55	78.80	76.85	77.35	+1.35
107.25	75.40	Dec	80.75	81.25	79.75	81.00	+1.75
94.75	79.05	Mar	83.00	84.00	83.05	84.00	+1.25
96.50	82.50	May	84.00			86.45	+.56
86.00	85.00	Jul				88.50	
Est. Sales 9,443 Prev. Sales 6,306							
Prev. Day Open Int. 47,945 up 192							
SUGAR WORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
9.77	7.65	May	8.41	8.45	8.30	8.37	—.02
9.16	7.80	Jul	8.48	8.52	8.42	8.46	—.02
9.06	7.93	Oct	8.58	8.59	8.53	8.57	+.02
9.04	8.28	Mar	8.71	8.71	8.66	8.67	—.02
8.80	8.58	May	8.74	8.74	8.70	8.70	—.01
8.75	8.75	Jul	8.73	8.73	8.73	8.73	
Est. Sales 14,061 Prev. Sales 19,130							
Prev. Day Open Int. 91,734 up 226							
COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton							
1538	997	Mar	1004	1025	1025	1019	+18
1288	1016	May	1045	1057	1045	1054	+17
1418	1056	Jul	1082	1094	1082	1091	+17
1427	1080	Sep	1121	1126	1119	1126	+16
1460	1119	Dec	1142	1172	1162	1171	+17
1495	1192	Mar	1200	1210	1205	1211	+17
1518	1210	May	1250	1240	1240	1239	+17
1526	1294	Jul	1250			1269	+17
1536	[illegible]	Sep				1302	+17
1580	[illegible]	Dec				1337	+17
Est. Sales 3,974 Prev. Sales 2,231							
Prev. Day Open Int. 32,471 up 388							
ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
178.40	113.60	Mar	142.50	143.90	142.50	142.40	+.15
177.95	115.00	May	141.40	143.10	141.25	141.50	—.40
173.50	115.25	Jul	138.50	139.90	138.50	138.90	—.25
175.00	118.80	Sep	134.20	133.40	132.50	132.45	—.85
165.50	118.00	Nov	124.20	126.00	124.00	124.55	
161.00	121.00	Jan	122.75	124.50	124.50	124.50	+.75
145.00	121.00	Mar	122.75	123.50	123.50	124.25	+.75
		May	122.75			124.25	+.75
130.00	130.00	Jul	122.75			124.25	+.75
Est. Sales 1,000 Prev. Sales 742							
Prev. Day Open Int. 10,224 off 37							
Metals							
HI GRADE COPPER (COMEX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
103.70	93.50	Apr				101.25	—.85
106.20	92.20	May	101.90	102.00	101.00	101.20	—.85
103.10	95.10	Jun				101.00	—.80
103.00	92.80	Jul	101.50	101.50	100.50	100.70	—.80
102.80	95.70	Aug				100.50	—.75
101.45	92.80	Sep	100.70	100.85	100.25	100.25	—.75
101.50	95.70	Oct				100.15	—.70
101.40	96.30	Nov				100.05	—.65
101.40	91.40	Dec	100.25	100.30	99.90	99.95	—.65
101.00	[illegible]	Jan				99.85	—.65
		Feb				99.75	—.65
102.10	92.80	Mar	101.95	101.95	101.05	101.25	—.70
100.20	93.70	May		101.10		99.20	—.65
100.20	95.80	Jul				99.05	—.65
99.85	95.80	Sep	99.50	99.50	99.50	98.85	—.65
99.85	97.00	Dec				98.75	—.65
		Jan				98.65	—.65
100.40	99.40	Mar				99.40	—.65
Est. Sales 5,000 Prev. Sales 5,561							
Prev. Day Open Int. 49,712 up 114							
SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.							
613.0	381.0	Mar	413.0	415.0	413.0	414.7	+3.2
		Apr				414.8	+3.2
589.0	386.5	May	417.0	418.5	415.5	417.5	+3.2
557.0	388.5	Jul	421.0	421.5	419.0	420.8	+3.2
483.0	395.0	Sep				424.4	+3.2
507.0	398.0	Dec	430.8	431.0	429.5	430.2	+3.2
505.0	413.0	Jan				431.9	+3.2
512.0	407.5	Mar	436.0	437.0	436.0	436.3	+3.2
472.0	417.0	May				440.9	+3.2
478.5	412.5	Jul				445.5	+3.2
469.0	418.0	Sep				450.6	+3.2
462.0	454.0	Dec				458.5	+3.3
		Jan				461.2	+3.3
Est. Sales 6,500 Prev. Sales 6,495							
Prev. Day Open Int. 87,800 up 45							
PLATINUM (NYME) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
428.50	329.50	Apr	364.00	365.00	360.60	362.40	—.30
427.50	331.00	Jul	362.50	364.00	360.50	362.40	—.30
404.00	334.00	Oct	365.00	367.00	367.00	364.90	—.30
384.00	339.00	Jan	365.00	365.50	365.50	364.90	—.30
Est. Sales 1,605 Prev. Sales 2,831							
Prev. Day Open Int. 14,570 up 59							
GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
359.80	340.00	Mar				350.70	+1.70
446.00	340.30	Apr	350.00	351.50	349.60	351.40	+1.60
351.50	351.50	May				352.50	+1.60
467.00	350.50	Jun	352.40	353.90	351.90	353.60	+1.60
426.50	353.00	Aug	354.60	354.80	354.40	355.90	+1.60
418.00	353.80	Oct	357.20	357.20	357.20	358.20	+1.60
406.80	358.00	Dec	359.50	360.00	359.20	360.70	+1.60
404.20	361.00	Feb	362.50	362.50	362.50	363.30	+1.40
410.00	363.00	Apr				366.00	+1.70
411.80	366.80	Jun				368.60	+1.80
395.50	370.00	Aug				371.60	+1.90
393.00	378.70	Oct				375.00	+2.00
380.00	374.50	Dec				378.20	+2.10
Est. Sales 21,000 Prev. Sales 20,933							
Prev. Day Open Int.107,897 off 32							
Financial							
US T. BILLS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.							
96.27	93.15	Jun	95.77	95.80	95.72	95.79	—.02
96.14	93.87	Sep	95.49	95.49	95.40	95.43	—.06
95.79	93.80	Dec	94.92	94.92	94.88	94.89	—.08
95.43	95	Mar	94.71	94.71	94.68	94.68	—.10
Est. Sales 7,878 Prev. Sales 3,757							
Prev. Day Open Int. 33,236 off 586							
5 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
87.060	99.250	Mar	104.200	104.200	104.095	104.100	—.115
86.670	102.200	Jun	103.175	103.195	102.075	102.085	—.120
82.110	102.090	Sep				102.185	—.120
81.140	101.120	Dec				101.145	—.120
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 27,722							
Prev. Day Open Int.114,477 up 911							
10 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
107-17	95-8	Mar	102-9	103-11	102-25	102-26	—17
106-9	98-11	Jun	102-4	102-9	101-28	101-22	—18
105-11	100-10	Sep	100-27	100-27	100-22	100-22	—18
103-28	99-29	Dec				99-22	—18
99-14	98-22	Mar				98-27	—18
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 36,178							
Prev. Day Open Int.103,586 off 1,389							
US TREASURY BONDS (CBT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)							
105-20	85-14	Mar	100-6	100-11	99-14	99-17	—25
104-16	85-3	Jun	99-1	99-8	98-9	98-14	—25
103-10	87-14	Sep	98-4	98-7	97-8	97-14	—25
102-9	86-6	Dec	97-9	97-9	96-13	96-14	—25
101-15	90-16	Mar	96-11	96-11	95-22	95-22	—25
100-14	90-22	Jun	95-14	95-14	94-30	94-30	—24
99-1	90	Sep				94-7	—24
98-15	92-18	Dec				93-17	—24
97	[illegible]	Mar				92-28	—24
97-17	92-20	Jun				92-9	—24
94-20	91-27	Sep				91-23	—24
Est. Sales Prev. Sales317,471							
Prev. Day Open Int.318,222 off 3,759							
MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT) $1000x index- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
97-20	88	Mar	94-11	94-18	94-11	94-14	—8
97-2	92-24	Jun	93-21	93-22	93-10	93-12	—8
95-10	92-28	Sep				92-24	—8
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 1,487							
Prev. Day Open Int. 14,327 up 14,011							
EURODOLLARS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.							
96.07	90.09	Mar	95.63	95.65	95.62	95.63	—.02
95.97	90.35	Jun	95.34	95.35	95.28	95.31	—.05
95.76	90.32	Sep	94.93	94.96	94.88	94.92	—.08
95.20	90.24	Dec	94.29	94.32	94.22	94.24	—.09
95.06	90.28	Mar	94.03	94.03	93.94	93.97	—.06
94.62	90.27	Jun	93.55	93.56	93.47	93.50	—.07
94.31	90.27	Sep	93.12	93.14	93.05	93.07	—.07
93.65	90.22	Dec	92.59	92.60	92.53	92.55	—.08
92.90	90.24	Mar	92.53	92.55	92.46	92.49	—.08
93.23	90.40	Jun	92.33	92.35	92.26	92.29	—.06
93.01	90.36	Sep	92.19	92.20	92.12	92.15	—.06
92.65	90.71	Dec	91.93	91.94	91.88	91.89	—.06
92.65	90.75	Mar	91.98	91.99	91.93	91.94	—.06
92.50	90.71	Jun	91.84	91.85	91.79	91.80	—.06
92.36	91.27	Sep	91.72	91.74	91.67	91.68	—.06
92.19	91.22	Dec	91.53	91.55	91.48	91.49	—.06
Est. Sales256,184 Prev. Sales158,522							
Prev. Day Open Int.1283764 off 5,441							
BRITISH POUND (IMM) $ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001							
1.8646	1.5670	Mar	1.7120	1.7280	1.7116	1.7270	+116
1.8330	1.6510	Jun	1.6856	1.7020	1.6856	1.7012	+114
1.8000	1.6400	Sep	1.6760	1.6770	1.6760	1.6782	+114
1.6570	1.6400	Dec				1.6582	+108
Est. Sales 16,466 Prev. Sales 18,860							
Prev. Day Open Int. 36,425 up 2,542							
CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM) $ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.8856	.8260	Mar	.8364	.8381	.8363	.8369	+17
.8820	.8282	Jun	.8292	.8314	.8292	.8300	+17
.8774	.8218	Sep	.8246	.8246	.8230	.8231	+13
.8740	.8173	Dec	.8189	.8189	.8180	.8175	+11
.8712	.8131	Mar	.8131	.8131	.8131	.8123	+9
.8260	.8095	Jun				.8082	+7
Est. Sales 10,484 Prev. Sales 5,865							
Prev. Day Open Int. 27,519 up 683							
GERMAN MARK (IMM) $ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.6575	.5353	Mar	.5965	.6018	.5965	.6016	+34
.6490	.5322	Jun	.5887	.5938	.5884	.5936	+34
.6400	.5685	Sep	.5850	.5863	.5850	.5867	+33
.6106	.5750	Dec				.5810	+35
		Mar				.5766	+35
		Jun				.5734	+35
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 39,480							
Prev. Day Open Int. 95,452 up 7,082							
JAPANESE YEN (IMM) $ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001							
.008139	.007000	Mar	.007466	.007505	.007455	.007503	—22
.008122	.007150	Jun	.007456	.007495	.007444	.007493	—21
.007983	.007280	Sep	.007460	.007500	.007460	.007495	—20
.008045	.007512	Dec	.007475		.007470	.007507	—17
.007960	.007535	Mar				.007522	—15
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 47,624							
Prev. Day Open Int. 86,161 up 5,466							
SWISS FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.7398	.6267	Mar	.6582	.6643	.6577	.6641	+52
.7326	.6451	Jun	.6513	.6578	.6509	.6573	+52
.7230	.6400	Sep	.6505	.6510	.6460	.6520	+52
		Dec	.6420	.6420	.6420	.6480	+52
Est. Sales 29,773 Prev. Sales 36,778							
Prev. Day Open Int. 57,610 up 4,740							
Industrials							
COTTON 2 (NYCE) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
72.25	53.25	May	53.85	54.30	53.75	53.81	—.63
77.70	54.80	Jul	55.55	55.85	55.30	55.38	—.70
70.60	57.85	Oct	58.30	58.40	58.03	58.07	—.47
68.00	58.75	Dec	59.00	59.20	58.90	58.92	—.48
67.30	60.19	Mar	60.50	60.60	60.30	60.33	—.52
64.25	61.00	May	60.90	61.05	60.80	60.93	—.47
63.80	61.75	Jul	61.20	61.80	61.40	61.45	—.42
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 3,696							
Prev. Day Open Int. 38,948 off 8							
HEATING OIL (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal							
62.65	49.50	Apr	51.75	51.85	51.10	51.30	—.53
61.60	48.25	May	51.70	51.80	51.10	51.29	—.44
60.20	48.00	Jun	51.60	51.75	51.15	51.39	—.31
59.65	49.50	Jul	52.00	52.15	51.60	51.80	—.23
59.75	50.70	Aug	53.65	52.70	52.45	52.70	
60.90	52.20	Sep	53.90	54.05	53.70	53.95	+.05
61.70	53.15	Oct				55.05	+.10
62.60	54.20	Nov	55.95	55.95	55.70	56.05	+.10
63.50	55.25	Dec	57.00	57.10	56.65	57.05	+.15
62.75	55.50	Jan	57.30	57.30	57.10	57.25	+.20
58.40	54.75	Feb	56.25	56.25	56.25	56.45	+.20
56.30	53.10	Mar	54.35	54.40	54.35	54.45	+.10
53.90	52.25	Apr	52.60	52.70	52.60	52.95	+.20
52.55	49.50	May	51.25	51.25	51.25	51.45	+.20
51.00	50.00	Jun	51.00	51.00	51.00	50.95	+.30
51.00	51.00	Jul	50.95	50.95	50.95	51.15	+.20
Est. Sales 26,774 Prev. Sales 21,589							
Prev. Day Open Int. 91,992 up 614							
LIGHT SWEET CRUDE (NYME) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.							
26.50	17.50	Apr	18.66	18.68	18.42	18.47	—.22
24.60	17.20	May	18.86	18.88	18.45	18.48	—.21
24.50	17.70	Jun	19.01	19.02	18.81	18.82	—.19
22.11	17.90	Jul	19.10	19.10	18.90	18.95	—.16
21.80	17.75	Aug	19.12	19.10	19.00	19.10	—.04
24.00	17.78	Sep	19.12	19.10	19.04	19.04	—.13
21.56	18.42	Oct	19.12	19.14	19.04	19.05	—.11
21.48	18.50	Nov	19.12	19.12	19.04	19.07	—.10
24.00	18.25	Dec	19.11	19.12	19.10	19.12	—.06
21.36	18.62	Jan	19.09	19.05	19.03	19.03	—.12
21.29	18.67	Feb	19.03	19.05	19.00	19.00	—.12
19.62	18.76	Mar	19.03	19.03	19.03	19.03	—.07
21.34	18.75	Apr	19.04	19.04	19.04	19.04	—.06
21.10	18.93	May	19.05	19.05	19.04	19.04	—.06
21.35	18.67	Jun	19.12	19.12	19.06	19.06	—.06
19.67	18.97	Jul	19.07	19.07	19.04	19.04	—.07
19.70	18.96	Aug	19.09	19.09	19.09	19.06	—.07
21.13	18.90	Sep	19.12	19.12	19.12	19.12	—.07
20.65	19.04	Dec	19.25	19.25	19.20	19.20	—.10
Est. Sales 89,757 Prev. Sales 67,498							
Prev. Day Open Int.318,917 off 2,759							
UNLEADED GASOLINE (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal							
69.60	56.20	Apr	58.60	58.75	57.80	57.97	—.82
69.80	57.00	May	60.00	60.25	59.25	59.40	—.84
67.70	56.80	Jun	60.80	61.00	60.10	60.17	—.16
66.30	56.30	Jul	60.50	60.50	59.85	59.99	—.14
64.85	55.35	Aug	59.20	59.20	58.40	58.42	—.43
63.08	54.65	Sep	57.40	57.20	57.10	56.82	—.43
60.28	53.19	Oct	54.90	54.90	54.70	54.62	—.43
55.75	53.00	Nov	54.10	54.10	54.00	54.07	—.43
54.25	53.80	Dec	53.75	53.75	53.75	53.82	—.43
Est. Sales 26,686 Prev. Sales 28,667							
Prev. Day Open Int.							
Stock Indexes (Indexes compiled shortly before market close)							
SP COMP. INDEX (CME) points and cents							
422.85	372.90	Mar	406.50	406.80	402.25	403.90	—3.25
424.20	374.50	Jun	408.00	408.20	403.75	405.20	—3.35
425.20	379.00	Sep	409.60	409.60	405.50	407.25	—2.90
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 66,478							
Prev. Day Open Int.145,845 off 338							
NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE) points and cents							
232.80	205.70	Mar	224.70	225.05	222.60	223.50	—1.80
233.50	206.50	Jun	225.30	225.45	222.20	224.20	—1.75
233.65	212.95	Sep	226.20	224.45	224.45	224.45	—2.15
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 5,602							
Prev. Day Open Int. 5,970 up 386							

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	963.40	962.60
Reuters	1,616.60	1,609.70
D.J. Futures	122.51	122.60
Com. Research	212.59	212.46

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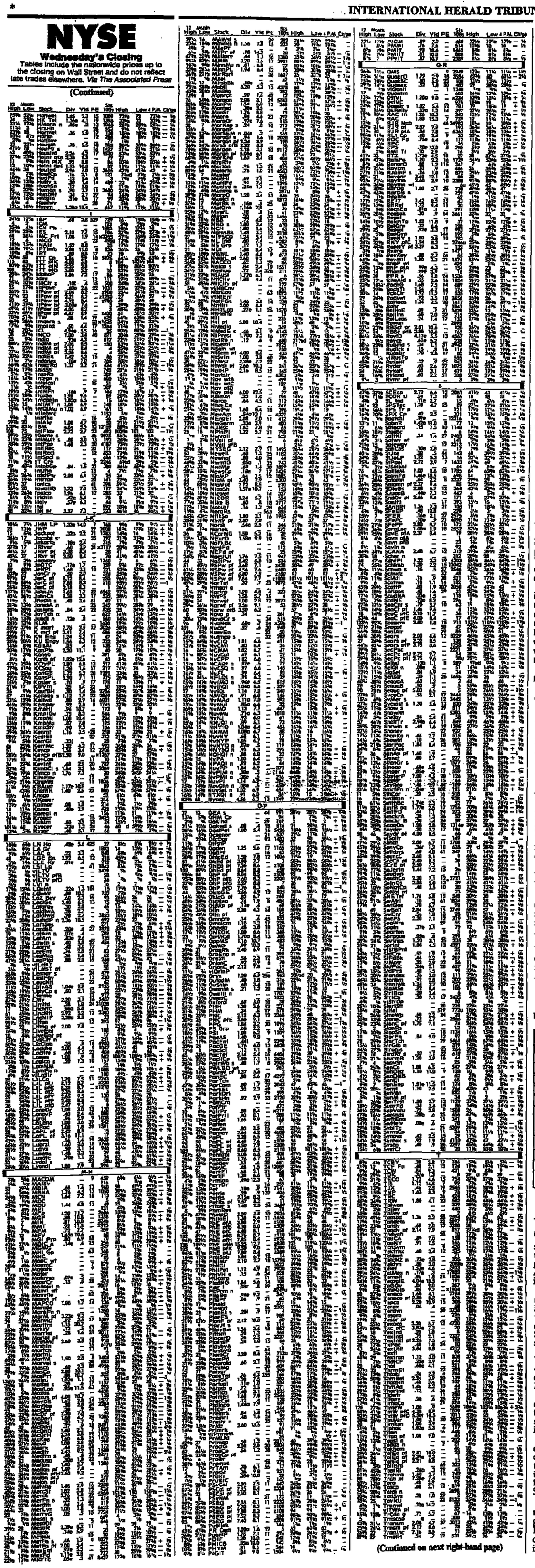
NYSE

Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

(Continued)



(Continued on next right-hand page)

Now on the Line: Eastern Germany

By Ferdinand Protzman
New York Times Service

LEIPZIG — Lately, when traveling abroad, Jürgen Bohn, the economics minister of the state of Thuringia in Eastern Germany, gives foreign business executives a demonstration of the dramatic improvement wrought by Bonn's multibillion-dollar investment in this region's antiquated telephone system. He phones home.

With each call, Mr. Bohn shows not only the modernization of Eastern Germany's phone network but also the new technology and business practices that are putting the nation's telecommunications industry to the test.

"It began on a trip to Tokyo last December," Mr. Bohn said of his ploy. "The Japanese have been very reluctant to invest in Eastern Germany, and one of their main complaints has been bad telecommunications."

"So I borrowed the German ambassador's portable phone," Mr. Bohn said. "Whenever questions about the telephone system arose, I just called my office in Erfurt to show the quality of service. The call went through on the first try every time."

The subtle stunt would have been impossible before the Berlin Wall fell in November 1989; only 200 telephone lines existed then to carry calls from communist East Germany to West Germany. There were only 1.8 million telephones, or one for every 10 citizens, in East Germany, where it was not uncommon for a customer to wait 20 years to have a phone installed.

Now, a year and half into the $30 billion network-modernization program, there are about 2.4 million telephone connections in Eastern Germany, and the master plan calls for 7.1 million by 1997.

Overseeing the network overhaul is Telekom, the $27.8 billion-a-year telecommunications arm of Germany's state monopoly supplier of telephone and postal services, the Deutsche Bundespost. When the work is done, Eastern Germany will have one of the most modern telephone networks in the world.

"Rebuilding the telecommunications network is crucial if our area is to compete successfully in the world market," said Ingbert Blüthner-Haessler, the owner of Julius Blüthner Pianofortefabrik GmbH, a piano manufacturer in Leipzig. "Before the new long-distance system was in operation, it could take hours to put a call through to another country."

A milestone in the modernization program came on July 6, 1991, when Eastern Germany inaugurated a long-distance network of 34,000 lines linking East and West. The expansion was carried out by overlaying the existing network with underground fiber-optic cables and electronic digital switching equipment. The digital switches can connect calls much faster than the old, electromechanical switches, and, because they use computer code to transmit a phone call, conversations usually are remarkably free of noise.

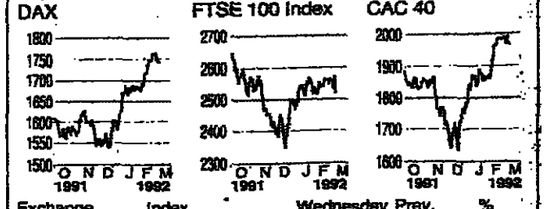
Calling into and out of the region is now quick and easy; installing the network was anything but.

In the former East Germany, the military and the secret police had their own communications systems, and the Communist government had little interest in giving citizens access to modern telecommunications technology. The public telephone network was a patchwork of pre-World War II switching equipment stitched together by lead-sheathed copper cables wrapped with paper insulation.

Telekom's plan calls for replacing this relic with some 10 million miles of fiber-optic and copper cables and 2,000 digital telephone switching exchanges. At least 120,000 high-speed lines for long-distance computer communications will be set up. And about 68,000 public telephone booths will be installed.

Supplementing the land-based gear, Telekom has set up more than 100 new satellite and microwave transmission stations across the region, with more to be added this year. By the end of 1991, 60 percent of Eastern Germany's surface area was already covered by a mobile-telephone network, capable of serving 80 percent of the population.

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	126.90	127.80	-0.70
Brussels	Stock Index	5,874.39	5,874.89	-0.01
Frankfurt	DAX	1,743.42	1,750.54	-0.41
Frankfurt	FAZ	708.23	711.52	-0.46
Helsinki	HEX	878.41	866.91	+1.33
London	Financial Times 30	1,966.60	2,006.60	-1.99
London	FTSE 100	2,522.40	2,574.80	-2.04
Madrid	General Index	263.23	263.56	-0.13
Milan	MIB	1,013.00	1,013.00	Unch.
Paris	CAC 40	1,968.02	1,993.88	-1.30
Stockholm	Affarsvarlden	1,004.50	1,005.61	-0.11
Vienna	Stock Index	472.86	474.65	-0.38
Zurich	SBS	N.Q.	642.10	- -

Sources: Reuters, AFP *International Herald Tribune*

Very briefly:

• **BTR PLC** said its pretax profit slipped 3 percent in 1991, to £917 million ($1.59 billion), ahead of most analysts' forecasts; **Hawker Siddeley**, bought for £1.55 billion in November, achieved the £130 million pretax it had forecast.

• **Bayer AG** said pretax profit fell to 3.2 billion DM ($1.9 billion) in 1991, from 3.37 billion in 1990, compared with 20 percent declines posted Tuesday by **BASF AG** and **Hoechst AG**; Bayer kept its dividend unchanged at 13 DM, whereas BASF and Hoechst cut theirs by 1 DM to 12.

• **Siemens Nixdorf** said it expected to halve its loss in the year ending Sept. 30, from the 781 million DM loss posted the previous year.

• **UNI Storebrand**, Norway's biggest insurer, said international activities helped boost profit to 565 million kroner ($86.7 million) in 1991, from 403 million in 1990.

• **The EC Commission** said it was opening a new inquiry into £44.4 million in aid given by Britain to **British Aerospace PLC** when it bought **Rover Group** in 1988; the European Court of Justice last month quashed a commission ruling ordering the company to repay the aid.

• **Hillsdown Holdings PLC**, a diversified British food group, said pretax profit fell 2 percent in 1991, to £186.8 million, as poultry operations were hurt by a disrupted British market and higher imports.

• **Willis Corroon Group PLC** said pretax profit rose 18 percent, to £96.1 million, in 1991, the group's first full year after being formed in a merger of Britain's Willis Faber and Corroon & Black of the United States.

• **Rentokil Group PLC** said it had bought a 49 percent share in the Japanese joint venture **Nippon Calmic Ltd.** from **Wellcome PLC** for £5.5 million.

• **P&O Ferries** and **Sealink Stena Line** will not be allowed to set up a joint cross-channel ferry service to compete with Eurotunnel, Britain's Department of Trade and Industry said. *Reuters, UPI, Bloomberg*

CHINA: *Foreign Firms See Consumer Spending Boom*

(Continued from first finance page)

hong, executive director of Guangzhou Nanfang Da Sha, the city's fanciest department store.

Last year, Nafang Da Sha was closed for four months and with the help of the Hong Kong Trade Development Council underwent a $5.5 million renovation that transformed it from a drab, vintage Communist state store into a glitzy, neon-decorated shopping experience more like its counterparts in Hong Kong or Malaysia. Since the reopening, Mr. Zheng says sales are up 20 percent to 30 percent.

Unlike Mr. Zheng, many foreign companies operating in China are reluctant to trumpet their achievements, for fear of attracting the attention of Chinese officials, or of stirring up anti-Chinese sentiment back home. "You don't want to be out there saying, 'We are supporting the same guys who massacre students,'" said an executive of a major U.S. company, who asked not to be identified.

One of the most timid U.S. companies — Procter & Gamble Co., whose executives declined to be interviewed for this article — is also perhaps the biggest and most successful. Since entering Guangdong in late 1988, the company has expanded its investment twice to a total of $34 million, manufacturing such items as Whisper sanitary napkins and Oil of Ulan.

The company's two hottest-selling shampoos — Head & Shoulders and Rejoice — together command 40 percent of the Guangzhou market. Total sales last year amounted to $70 million for a net profit of $6.6 million, according to an industry source and the Guangzhou Municipal Light Industry Bureau.

"By 1996, P&G will have a half-billion dollar business," said the source, who asked not to be identified, adding that the company's factory in Huangpu, an industrial park outside Guangzhou, "is world class. You could be in Cincinnati, Ohio. It's awesome what they've done."

Nevertheless, joint-venture companies must still confront a host of problems, such as exchanging their yuan revenues for foreign currency and meeting the export requirements written into their contracts at the insistence of Beijing.

"Right now, almost all of these companies are in a growth mode so they aren't really repatriating money anyway," said a foreign observer in Guangzhou. "They don't seem very worried about it."

As for the export quotas, which Beijing hopes will earn it more foreign exchange, several executives said they are now widely ignored.

That is a switch from the late 1980s, when a swift decline in the country's foreign-exchange reserves sparked a crackdown that made it difficult for foreign joint ventures to obtain hard currency.

Chinese exports have since made a strong recovery, pushing the country's foreign-exchange reserves above $40 billion.

"In the longer term, you still have the problem that this is a very risky place to do business," said the foreign observer. "But when you have a two- to three-year payback period, as long as you are fairly confident for two or three years down the line, after that, who cares?"

HUNG: *Threat to U.K.*

(Continued from first finance page)

raising interest rates and a devaluation.

Both major parties and the Liberal Democrats have stated that they would maintain sterling within its fluctuation bands in the European Monetary System's exchange-rate mechanism. A hung parliament might change that.

As members of a minority government, either party might balk at raising interest rates when unemployment is still rising and an election is looming. Devaluation, under those circumstances, would have heightened appeal.

A coalition government also would give its members scope to blame each other for unseemly acts, such as a devaluation or soaring deficits. "They could always blame pressure from their coalition partners for their budgets having higher spending or more tax cuts," said one economist.

Increasingly popular is the notion that the party in power might be able to reassure the financial markets by granting the Bank of England independence in setting monetary policy, something which the Liberal Democrats already favor. By doing that, the government could effectively insulate monetary policy from the political vicissitudes of a hung parliament.

"It begins to look like the Bank of England could be the big winner in a hung parliament," said Giles Keating, chief economist for Credit Suisse First Boston in London. Analysts caution, however, that an independent Bank of England would lessen but not eliminate the risk of a rise in interest rates.

One silver lining of a coalition government would be its ability to tone down some of the major parties' more drastic policies. For instance, Labor might have to delay its plans to tax the rich more heavily, while the Tories might have to drop their plans for a lower base tax rate.

American Chief Woos Wary Air France

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — American Airlines wants to cooperate with Air France in starting a new Lyon-Chicago flight, Robert Crandall, the president of the U.S. airline, said Wednesday. However, Air France reacted warily.

American Airlines is starting a direct service between Paris-Orly and Miami on March 23.

But Mr. Crandall said it was "strange" that American, which is offering 35 weekly direct flights from Paris-Orly to U.S. cities, has "only one Atlantic gateway in France." A direct link between the central French city of Lyon and Chicago, American's hub, could be run jointly, he said.

Mr. Crandall added that there had been no talks with Air France.

Bernard Attali, the chairman of Air France, reacted warily. He said he would agree to study the idea of jointly operating some routes, but urged Mr. Crandall "to make his actions conform to his words." He noted American wanted to increase its capacity to Paris by 32 percent this summer. But he said experts saw global air traffic rising by 5 percent. *(AFP, IHT)*

AIRLINES: *A Dogfight Breaks Out in U.S. Skies*

(Continued from first finance page)

sonable. The executives agree, though, that today's greatest bargains, including round-trip trans-Atlantic fares below $400, will vanish.

Since the ranks of the truly global carriers are almost certain to include American, United and Delta, which have survived a brutal elimination round in the United States, the market has only a few slots left for large foreign carriers.

Compounding its advantage, the United States accounts for about 40 percent of all airline passengers, compared with 31 percent for all of Europe.

Lawrence Nagin, the general counsel for United Airlines, said few Americans were aware of the successes of U.S. carriers in the international marketplace.

"Too often today, elected officials, public-opinion makers, special-interest groups are wringing their hands about the fact that U.S. industries are at a disadvantage," he said. "In aviation, the United States is a success story."

Even the three airlines that carried the most international passengers in 1990 — British Airways, Lufthansa and Air France, in that order — cannot count on remaining at the top. In 1990, Pan American World Airways ranked fourth, with 10.1 million international passengers, but less than a year later the airline went out of business.

Although intent on expanding its international operations, Lufthansa is threatening to pull out of the United States market unless Washington remedies what the airline contends is an imbalance in a 37-year-old aviation agreement.

While seven U.S. carriers currently fly to Germany from 25 gateways, Lufthansa is limited to 12 American cities. A Lufthansa withdrawal, which not many aviation experts think even remotely likely, could cost U.S. carriers the right to fly to Germany.

Lufthansa and British Airways are each seeking partners to feed their vast international networks. KLM Royal Dutch Airlines already owns 49 percent of Northwest Airlines, the most allowed under U.S. law, and the airlines coordinate ticketing and schedules. SAS owns 16.8 percent of Continental Airlines, and Swissair and Singapore Airlines each own 5 percent of Delta, which has similar stakes in them.

Necessity is forcing the formation of many partnerships abroad. "Without domestic networks and integrated flight schedules, many foreign carriers are at a competitive disadvantage," said Joseph P. Schwieterman, a former airline executive who is now assistant professor of public services management at De Paul University in Chicago.

"Global alliances will not be easy to negotiate, because of the differences in culture and issues of sovereignty," said Morton Ehrlick, a former executive with Eastern and TWA. "But if history is any indication, eventually you'll have fewer airlines, and probably a lot of them with hyphenated names."

Weekley net asset value

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

on 9-03-1992 U.S. $189.83

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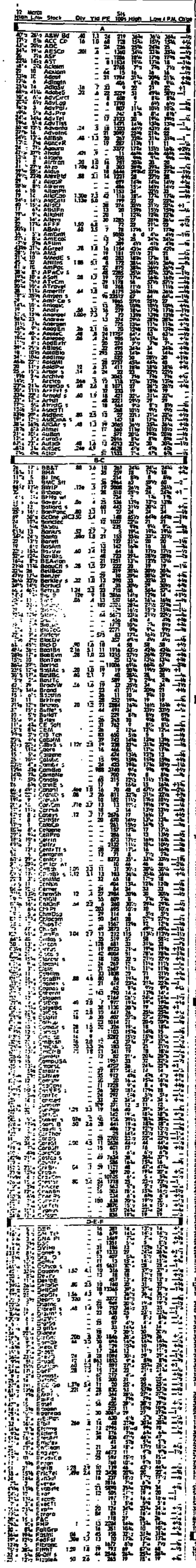
NASDAQ

Wednesday's Prices

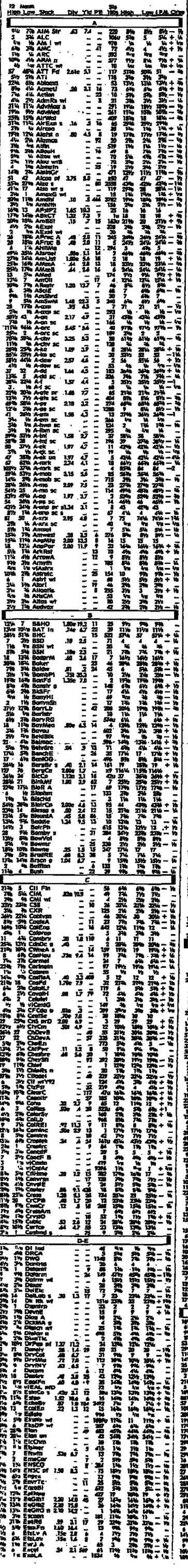
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

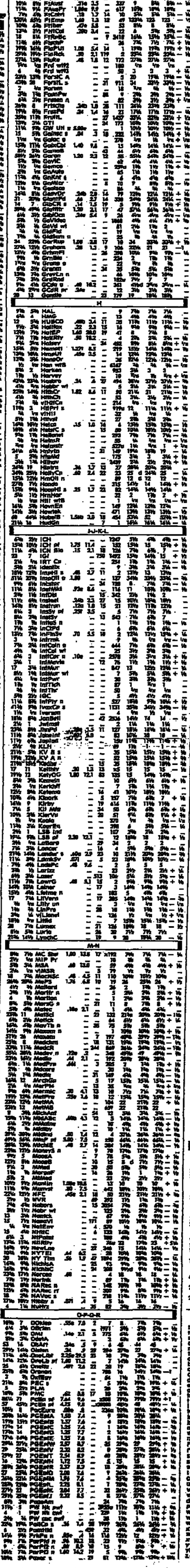


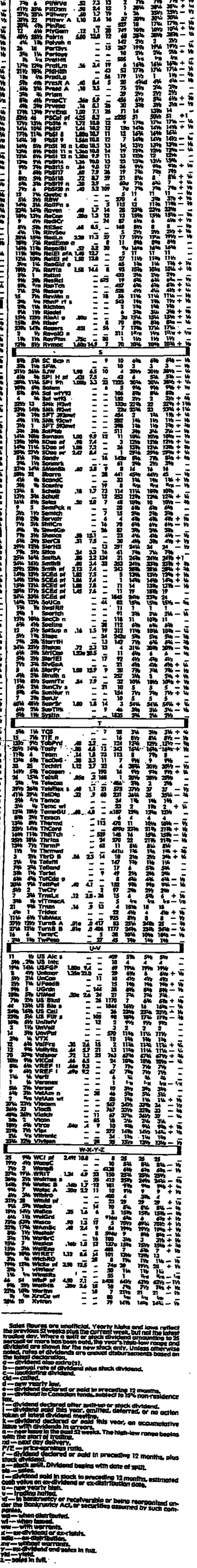
AMEX

Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*







Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s).
b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c — liquidating dividend.
cc — called.
d — new yearly low.
e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
f — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence
g — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
h — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
i — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
j — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
k — next day delivery.
P/E — price-earnings ratio.
r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
t — sales.
u — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
v — new yearly high.
vj — trading halted.
w — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd — when distributed.
wi — when issued.
ww — with warrants.
x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis — ex-distribution.
xw — without warrants.
y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
z — sold in full.

Japanese Oil Companies to Merge

Bloomberg Business News

TOKYO — Nippon Mining Co. will merge its oil-refining business with an affiliate company, Kyodo Oil Co., the companies announced Wednesday, marking a first step by Japan's trade ministry to shake up and consolidate the nation's oil industry.

The merger will create the second-largest Japanese oil company in revenue terms, after Nippon Oil Co., the industry leader. It combines Nippon Mining, primarily a refiner, with Kyodo Oil — 47 percent-owned by Nippon Mining — which focuses on marketing.

The government is actively pushing for a rationalization of the overcrowded and inefficient oil sector, said analysts. This could lead to a sharp reduction in the number of Japanese refiners and distributors over the next few years and the creation of at least one conglomerate large enough to compete seriously with the major international oil groups.

"The government clearly intends to create a gigantic oil company that can be a worldwide player," said Shigeru Mishima, an oil-industry analyst with S.G. Warburg & Co.

The creation of much bigger oil companies would give Japan significantly more clout in negotiations with top oil-producing countries, especially over oil-exploration and production ventures, analysts said. "At the moment the companies can't cut such good deals with the oil producers because of their weakness," said a Western diplomat in Tokyo.

The merger will take place on Dec. 1 and the merged company is slated to be registered in February 1993, according to the Nippon Mining president, Tatsuo Nakamura, and his counterpart at Kyodo, Kazunari Nakajima. The new company's name will be decided a year after the merger takes effect.

Capitalization of the new concern will be 86 billion yen ($652 million), and sales are projected at 1.6 trillion yen, the companies said.

Taiwan Opens Up To Global Stocks

Reuters

TAIPEI — Taiwan, seeking to boost its role as a financial center, will allow its companies to sell stock overseas and permit issues of shares by foreign firms on the island, the Securities and Exchange Commission said Wednesday.

SEC Chairman Chang Chang-pang said Taiwan firms could issue shares abroad in the form of Global Depositary Receipts, or receipts for stock held by custodians in Taiwan.

Similarly, foreign companies will be allowed to issue Taiwan Depositary Receipts.

State-run China Steel Corp. said it planned to sell about $350 million-worth of GDRs.

Hongkong Bank Gains As Rating Is Maintained

Laurence Zuckerman
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Moody's Investors Service reaffirmed on Wednesday its credit ratings on HSBC Holdings, the parent of Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, and several of its subsidiaries, six months after saying it was all but ready to downgrade the bank.

The announcement, which affects $1.5 billion in long- and short-term debt, came one day after HSBC Holdings released annual results showing an 83 percent jump in net profit to 5.66 billion Hong Kong dollars ($728 million).

"It's obviously very good news, and it confirms our feeling at the time they put us on credit watch that their decision was unjustified," said Steve Martin, a bank spokesman.

The holding company's shares jumped Wednesday in the wake of the rating and earnings announcements, and the strength helped power the Hong Kong market to a record high.

Shares of HSBC Holdings rose 1.50 dollars to 44 dollars in heavy trading. The blue-chip Hang Seng Index soared 87.01 points, or 1.77 percent, to 5,005.96, its first close ever above 5,000, Reuters reported.

When Moody's announced its review last October, it cited concerns about the asset quality of the bank and its affiliated companies around the world as well as the volatility of Hong Kong's economy in the prelude to the colony's return to China in 1997.

A decision to downgrade in itself would not have significantly hurt the London-based holding company, which has only a small amount of short-term debt. But it would have been a severe blow to the bank's campaign to assuage the fears of international investors about its prospects after 1997.

"Although a number of HSBC affiliates remain problematic, their performance appears to have, in total, begun to turn around," Moody's said in a statement, referring to reduced losses at Marine Midland Bank in the United States and Hongkong Bank of Australia.

The agency warned that the increasing fusion of the Hong Kong and Chinese economies, which is helping to boost the bank's short-term performance, was a significant risk. But it concluded that "a balancing of these vulnerabilities with the bank's formidable domestic position warrants a confirmation of the rating."

Local analysts were more optimistic.

"If you look at the top 30 banks in the world, Hongkong Bank could be the healthiest," said Laura Grenning of Smith New Court. That should become clearer next year, Ms. Grenning said, when the bank will be forced to divulge its secret inner reserves in line with European Community banking regulations. Analysts estimate these reserves at between 10 billion and 30 billion Hong Kong dollars ($1.3 billion and $3.9 billion).

Moody's decision maintained Hongkong & Shanghai Bank's Prime-1 rating for short-term deposits and commercial paper. The P-1, Baa1 and Baa2 ratings of several subsidiaries were also confirmed.

Investor's Asia

Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	5,015.19	4,918.95	+1.96
Singapore	Straits Times	1,447.67	1,432.67	+1.05
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1,609.10	1,605.40	+0.23
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	20,592.14	20,854.59	-1.26
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	588.36	586.95	+0.24
Bangkok	SET	803.94	797.90	+0.76
Seoul	Composite Stock	619.05	628.02	-1.43
Taipei	Weighted Price	4,965.48	4,926.20	+0.80
Manila	Composite	1,120.03	1,116.71	+0.30
Jakarta	Stock Index	282.45	282.34	+0.04
New Zealand	NZSE-40	1,466.66	1,461.24	+0.37
Bombay	National Index	1,422.47	1,481.25	-3.97

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- **Honda Motor Co.**, as part of efforts to buy more U.S.-made auto parts, is inviting about 40 U.S. parts makers to Tokyo next week.
- **China Eastern Airline**, based in Shanghai, has ordered seven medium-range Fokker 100 passenger jets for $150 million in China's first purchase of Dutch aircraft, the official China Daily said.
- **The Nikkei average** of 225 Tokyo stocks fell 1.26 percent to 20,592.14, its lowest point since October 1990, while the U.S. dollar soared to its highest closing against the Japanese yen, at 133.70.
- **Casio Computer Co.** one of Japan's largest makers of watches, is expected to report a record current profit of 20 billion yen for the financial year ending March 31, up 15 percent, Jiji Press reported.
- **Taiwan's** cabinet has proposed a record budget of 1.08 trillion Taiwan dollars ($43 billion) for fiscal 1993, which would require funding a deficit of 290 billion dollars with government bonds and the surplus from the current year.
- **Malaysia Airlines** said it appointed a three-member consortium to draw up a financing plan for its $3.07 billion expansion program.
- **BTR Nylex Ltd.** said its profit plunged 41 percent in 1991 and the outlook in key markets remained uncertain.
- **South Korea** has promised the United States easier access to South Korean financial markets and eased regulations on financial transactions, officials said.
- **The Financial Network Association** was formed by 12 leading telecommunications companies of Asia, Europe and North America to provide unified communications services between major financial centers.

AP, AFP, Bloomberg, AFX, Reuters

Vietnam Banking Overhaul Urged

The Associated Press

BANGKOK — A top Vietnamese official has urged an overhaul of the country's banking system to hold inflation below 40 percent this year, the official news agency reported.

Vice Premier Phan Van Khai criticized the central bank for arrogance and said its anti-inflation measures failed in 1991, when the inflation rate reached about 50 percent. Mr. Khai said the bank had kept large amounts of money idle instead of making loans and that it had a "chronic inability" to adopt a monetary policy.

The vice premier's comments, made to a Vietnamese newspaper, were reported Tuesday by the Vietnam News Agency.

NYSE

Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

(Continued)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS March 11, 1992

Quotations supplied by funds listed. Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: d - daily; w - weekly; b - bi-monthly; r - regularly; t - twice weekly; m - monthly

Fund	Currency	Price
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

AS - Australian Dollars; AS - Austrian Schillings; BF - Belgian Francs; CS - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Mark; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; Lit - Italian Lira; LF - Luxembourg Francs; p-pence; Ptas - Pesetas; SGS - Singapore Dollars; SF - Swiss Francs; Y-Yen; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; -@ Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ++ Paris exchange; +++ Amsterdam exchange; e - misquoted earlier; x-not registered with regulatory authority

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SPORTS

IT'S NIPPON AGAIN

Cup Challengers: New Zealand and Japan Win Again

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN DIEGO — New Zealand and Japan have won again to edge closer to slots in the semifinals of the America's Cup challenger's series, while Dennis Conner and his crew spent the night replacing a broken mast on Stars & Stripes so that it could sail again Thursday in the regatta's defender selection series.

New Zealand beat Spirit of Australia by 8 minutes, 10 seconds over the 20.03 nautical-mile course Tuesday, and Nippon beat Ville de Paris by 46 seconds in choppy seas and strong winds. Their victories kept them tied for first place.

In the defender's third round, America3 won by simply completing its race after the backstay block on Stars & Stripes broke as Conner's crew was bringing down the jib and hoisting the spinnaker for the first downwind run. The loose block hit Conner, who was not seriously injured, but snapped the mast.

The top four yachts from the challenger's third round will enter the semifinals. The top two will then vie in a best-of-nine-race competition for the right to challenge the San Diego Yacht Club's representative for the cup.

Ville de Paris lost narrowly for the third time to Nippon. The two boats were separated by as little as nine seconds and averaged only 37 seconds apart throughout.

The French yacht was faster downwind, but Nippon, with its rejigged keel, pointed higher and was faster upwind.

Ville de Paris dropped to fourth with the loss.

"Nippon did a perfect job today, so it was difficult to be as fast as the Japanese boat," said the Ville de Paris skipper, Marc Pajot.

Italy's third-place Il Moro di Venezia defeated eighth-place Tre Kronor by 4:57. The Swedish boat, which had a sail from its opponent snag on its keel, is still hoping to have Saturday's loss to España '92 overturned.

The team is assembling videotape footage and additional evidence to present to the international jury, said the operations manager, Scott McAllister.

España '92, in fifth place, kept alive its hopes of advancing to the semifinals with a default victory over seventh-place Challenge Australia, which withdrew from the race with a torn mainsail.

Il Moro di Venezia recorded the fastest elapsed time of this year's competition, at 2 hours, 10 minutes, 36 seconds, as southeasterly winds reached 18 knots at midafternoon.

In a day of accidents, Challenge Australia's mainsail was unzipped on the second windward leg by the 10-19 knot wind, forcing skipper Hugh Treharne to pull out of his race with España 92.

Conner's 110-foot (33.45-meter) mast broke 25 minutes into the race in moderate 12-knot winds, just after Stars & Stripes rounded the weather mark to start the second leg of the eight-leg course off Point Loma.

A titanium block supporting one of the boat's two running backstays sheared apart. Conner was bruised by the flying backstay, and his $500,000 carbon fiber mast broke into three pieces across the foredeck, ripping the mainsail. The backstays are the only equipment that support the mast when sailing downwind.

"There was, like, this horrific noise when the block broke," Conner said ashore. "Like, bang! boom! The running backstay hit me on the head."

The Stars & Stripes crew spent two hours salvaging the rig, part of which fell into the water, before the yacht was towed in.

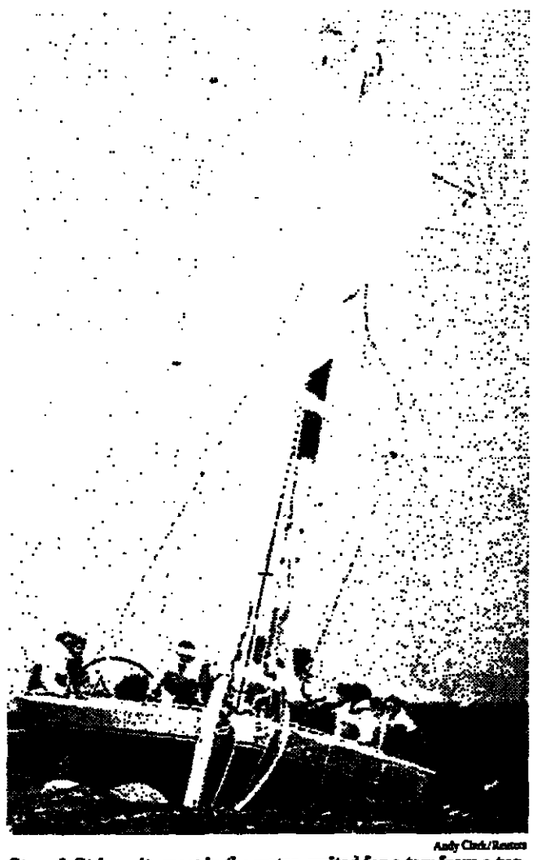
Conner said he has a spare mast but no spare rigging.

"Our boys will be working through the night to get us ready to race tomorrow," he said. "That's one thing in our camp. There's no quitting." *(Reuters, AP)*

The point standings:

Challengers Selection Series — New Zealand and Nippon, 50; Il Moro di Venezia, 45; Ville de Paris, 37; España '92, 30; Spirit of Australia, 11; Challenge Australia, 8; Tre Kronor, 5.

Defender Selection Series — America3, 36; Stars & Stripes, 11; Defiant, 8.



Andy Clark/Reuters

Stars & Stripes, its mast in the water, waited for a tow from a tug.

Race to Decide Nannini Career

The Associated Press

MILAN — Alessandro Nannini, the Italian Formula One driver whose forearm was severed in a helicopter crash and reattached, says a race in Monza later this month will decide his future in racing.

"I will be the most severe judge of my performance. If I am not as fast as the others I will retire for good," Nannini was quoted as saying Wednesday by Milan's widely circulated daily Corriere della Sera.

Nannini, 31, will start at the wheel of an Alfa Romeo 155 in a race of the Italian Super Tourism Speed Championship at the Monza Autodrome on March 21 and 22.

It will be Nannini's first race since October 1990, when he was injured in the crash outside his family's villa in Siena. The forearm was sewed back on by surgeons.

Will Power Tennis Ruin a Sport?

By Robin Finn
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Suddenly, power tennis is swirling around this austere sport like a Hydra, and the only thing anybody agrees on is that simple evolution has created a monster that has probably grown too big to be killed.

Power tennis stands accused of snuffing dialogue on the court, where artistry has been rendered all but obsolete by strength and technology.

It's blamed for shoulder and elbow injuries linked to the stress overload on joints and muscles unable to take high-impact tennis.

Traditionalists insist the staccato points that masquerade for playmaking are alienating spectators interested in watching more than the radar gun.

And everyone seems worried about the next generation of players, lest power replace play and the basics of the sport are forgotten in the quest for pure speed.

Minimalism, in the form of a scorching serve, has begun to dominate a sport that once offered the contrast of John McEnroe's deft touch with Björn Borg's implacable baselining. The shift is especially true at the junior ranks, where power is fast becoming the only game.

The fallout from this heady combination of technology, technique and torque is a wave of complaints that urge the imposition of a tennis speed limit.

Should tennis stunt the growth of rackets, of bigger, stronger athletes? Rough up the surface at hardcourt events? Take a little pressure out of the balls?

No way, say those with the scorching serves, who say, in effect, "why punish us for what we do well?"

The debate is heated.

"Just boom, boom, boom: bang, bang, bang," is Jimmy Connors's description of what passes for tennis these days, stuff that has prompted him to take up a wide-body racket like a crutch. "There's just one way to play the ball — hard."

But Goran Ivanisevic takes it as an affront that the 32 aces he recently unleashed at a final in Stuttgart are regarded as a symptom of what's wrong with men's tennis instead of what's unique about him.

"It's not my fault if I can serve four aces a game," he said. But Ivanisevic is worried about the upcoming generation of juniors who segued straight from their cradles to graphite rackets and are "already hitting balls harder than me.

"If that keeps up, they may have to do something about it, because nobody can see the ball. But for now, I don't know; I think I will complain if they do something to affect my game."

Although experts generally concede that the injection of power into the women's game is a positive embellishment, there is apprehension about what's happening on the men's side.

"There's a lot of agitation about power overtaking the other elements of the game, elements like deftness and mental strategy," said Stan Malless, chairman of the U.S. Tennis Association's technical committee, which is just beginning to determine what's fair and what's foul about the power game.

"The technology is going in a direction that's trading in skill for mechanics. It's like producing a golf putter that makes every putt drop in the cup."

In men's tennis, with the serve often the only stroke on a point, playmaking and patience are cardinal virtues no longer.

Stefan Edberg never lost his serve and yet lost his chance to defend his Wimbledon crown because Michael Stich, another of the new crop of ace-masters, simply managed to outserve him in the semifinals.

When Stich beat Boris Becker in the final, the match ran 2 hours, 33 minutes, but the ball was in play for just 9 minutes, 20 seconds.

With technology, technique and torque, a wave of complaints that urge a speed limit.

The rally, except on clay, may become an endangered species, and Rod Laver finds that disturbing.

He believes the abbreviation of rallies — and often their elimination — makes for an unattractive sport. "Now you don't have to have that magic," he said. "You should have to maneuver the shot to have a point, not just slap it."

Laver also expressed concern about the injury factor. Richard Krajicek, a rising star from the Netherlands, said recently he had noticed a correlation between his 120 mile-per-hour (195 kph) serves and a stabbing pain in his shoulder.

But Krajicek said that slowing a hardcourt surface is like forcing thoroughbreds to run in quicksand. "You try to hit the ball even harder, eventually, you're going to get hurt," he said.

Pete Sampras and Stich, for varying reasons, have experienced elbow discomfort similar to Krajicek's, and both are on exercise programs designed to help their arms withstand the trauma created by their serving.

Sampras, using surgical tubing for resistance training, is strengthening the muscles and tendons around and above the elbow. The loose-jointed Stich, prone to hyperextension, is trying to reduce the range of motion in his delivery.

"In a way, what you have to do is build a bionic arm," said Don Fareed, the orthopedist who diagnosed the ailment that caused Sampras's withdrawal from the Australian Open as "a glide-plane inflammation of the muscle tissue in the elbow area. It's basically a new condition."

What caused the problem? "The combination of phenomenal speed with topspin in a repetitive process," said Fareed, "put a phenomenal load on muscles that hadn't achieved the strength to withstand it."

Brawn has the edge on brains, at the moment, and while a combination of talent and strength remains desirable, technology has provided the Goliaths with sufficient ammunition to take shortcuts toward the top.

"The players who have the most power are the ones who are dominating the game, and that fact is changing the mentality of the rest," said the sports psychologist James Loehr. "The player who isn't naturally strong has virtually no chance. Weight training has become a matter of survival."

Some players, like Connors, can't live with it, and are advocating changes to harness it. Stickier courts, slower tennis balls, less potent rackets, shrinking the service line, and reducing the number of serves allowed are some of the propositions put forth by the power tamers.

Even the technicians devoted to creating the biggest bullies on the racket market have come up with alternatives, but they talk about rules changes instead of limits on equipment.

"The ante has gone up in the pro game, and out there it's put up or shut up," said Steve Davis, director of research and development at Prince, who insists the real wide-body "has not yet arrived on the pro level, and when it does it will only add salt to the wound.

"But the rules committee has got to make adjustments, and reducing a player's number of serves, which is the most damaging point in the game, seems like an obvious way to go. There should be two points per game where you get two serves; the tension would come in seeing when a player chooses to use them."

As for the dreaded wide-bodies, they're wielded by just 10 of the top 50 men, none of them in the top 20.

One player mightily challenged by the swing toward power tennis is Michael Chang, but he is wistful rather than disparaging when reflecting on Ivanisevic's brand of consistency.

"Slowing down the court or changing the balls, well, it's almost like you're trying to take something away from them: It's like telling Stefan Edberg he can't come to net because he's better then everybody else at it," Chang said.

Or as Krajicek said, "You don't tell Jim Courier you're going to make the court narrower because he's hitting too many cross-court winners."

The ATP tour, eager to prevent the issue from breeding divisiveness among its players, announced a symposium on the speed of the game to be held during the Lipton Players Championships later this month.

In the meantime, power tennis is the order of the day.

"Bigger players, bigger rackets, bigger stakes," said Aaron Krickstein. "There's no use complaining about power tennis: We're stuck with it. So if you're not one of the big guys, you get yourself as strong as you can and figure out your own way to play their game. Just one more space-age challenge."

BOOKS

DREAMING IN CUBAN

By Cristina Garcia. 245 pages. $20. Alfred A. Knopf Inc., 201 East 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

IN Cristina Garcia's dazzling first novel, three generations of women dream about Cuba. Their birthplace haunts their memories and reveries, shapes their hopes and ambitions.

For Celia del Pino, the matriarch of the clan, Cuba means both separation from her lover in Spain and the promise of revolutionary changes.

For Celia's daughter, Lourdes, who was raped by a revolutionary soldier, Cuba is a prison, a Communist pigsty. She wants no part of Cuba, no part of its wretched carnival floats creaking with lies, no part of Cuba at all." She is happy in New York, where she cherishes the winter weather.

For Lourdes's daughter, Pilar, however, Cuba represents the childhood garden she's been exiled from since she was a little girl. She dreams about her grandmother, Celia, whom she left behind in Cuba, and she dreams about the country's hot paradisal sun, the green of its landscape and her grandmother's wicker swing overlooking the sea.

Shifting gears effortlessly between Pilar's angry, irreverent and often very funny reminiscences and the more lyrical, languid recollections of her grandmother, Garcia stands revealed in this novel as a magical new writer.

It is remarkable that this is a first novel; it is even more remarkable that Garcia achieves in her debut what many more experienced writers never even attempt. She has tackled the large historical theme of political and spiritual exile in this book, using the much abused form of the family epic, and she has produced a work with both the intimacy of a Chekhov story and the hallucinatory magic of a novel by Gabriel Garcia Márquez.

Though one is dazzled by the book's small fireworks of imagery, the reader is never distracted from the gripping story.

The story begins in the 1930s. Pre-Castro Cuba, in Celia's mind, is "a pathetic place, a parody of a country," but her attention is consumed by an intense love affair with a Spanish lawyer named Gustavo. Within months, Gustavo returns to his wife in Spain. Although she agrees to marry another suitor, a businessman by the name of Jorge del Pino, she will continue to write Gustavo love letters: once a month for the next 25 years.

Celia contemplates running away to Spain, but she soon finds herself pregnant with her first child, Lourdes. The pregnancy seems to heighten her despair, her sense of entrapment. Her husband sends her off to an asylum, and leaves on a series of lengthy business trips. She becomes pregnant again, and names her second child Felicia, after a friend in the asylum, who killed her husband by dousing him with gasoline and setting him afire. It is an ill-omened choice of names, and Felicia, in time, will uncannily fulfill her fate.

After the Communist takeover, Felicia's sister, Lourdes, leaves for America with her shy, ineffectual husband and their daughter, Pilar. Lourdes curses El Lider for taking over Cuba, and she curses her mother for supporting El Lider. She vows to reinvent herself in America, and soon becomes the successful proprietor of a chain of Yankee Doodle bakeries.

Pilar, who mocks her mother's belief that she can "fight Communism from behind her bakery counter," fumes about her parents' reactionary politics, and plots her own return to Cuba. Art school, college, punk rock, romances with a succession of young men: the pieces of her life in America will fall into place, she thinks, if only she can return home and see her grandmother again. In fact, it is through Pilar's efforts that the family will once again be reunited in Cuba, and their years of solitary dreaming will come to an end.

Fierce, visionary, and at the same time oddly beguiling and funny, "Dreaming in Cuban" is a completely original novel. It announces the debut of a writer, blessed with a poet's ear for language, a historian's fascination with the past and a musician's intuitive understanding of the ebb and flow of emotion.

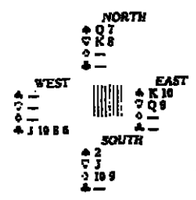
Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

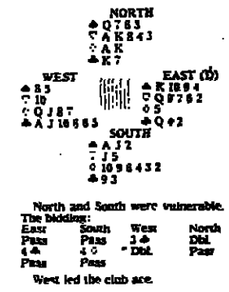
IN theory a player who makes a preemptive opening is not supposed to follow with a penalty double, but West thought his hand represented an exception. South in four diamonds doubled, showed him the error of his ways.

West cashed the club ace and continued with a club to dummy's king. South cashed the top diamonds and then made his mystery play: He cashed the heart ace. He finessed the spade jack successfully and led a trump. West won and played his remaining spade, and South won with ace and drove out West's remaining trump. The postion was this:



West had to lead a club and South ruffed, with spade discards from North and East. The last trump was led, and after the spade queen was thrown East was squeezed in the major suits.

But if South had not made his mysterious play of the heart ace West would have led his heart ten after winning his last trump. And South would have been forced to win in the dummy and destroy his squeeze position.



North and South were vulnerable.

The bidding:

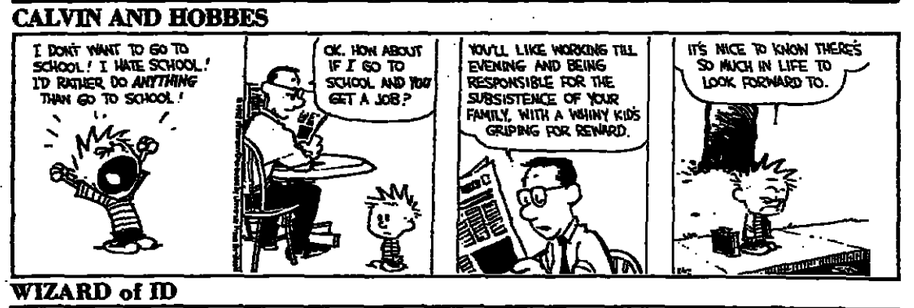
East	South	West	North
Pass	Pass	1 ♠	Dbl.
4 ♠	5 ♢	Dbl.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the club ace.

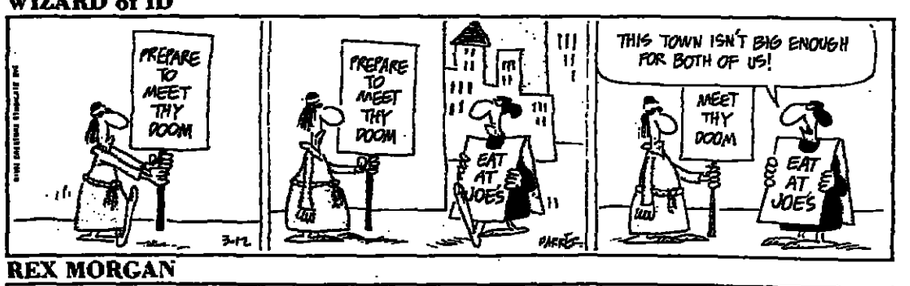
PEANUTS

BEETLE BAILEY

CALVIN AND HOBBES



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN

GARFIELD

DOONESBURY

DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NAIRY

REEMB

CEERUD

GUTTAH

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: TO STAY

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: VISTA DUCHY BAKERY STUPOR
Answer: What the boys who worked at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing had — THE BUCK STARTS HERE

BLONDIE

هكذا من الأجمل

SPORTS

VERY DOWN UNDER

Pakistan Holds On By 48 Runs, Nearly Finishing Australia

Reuters

PERTH — Pakistan rekindled its World Cup cricket hopes and all but ended Australia's with a 48-run defeat of the defending champions in a day-night match Wednesday.

Pakistan now has five points from five matches with games to come against Sri Lanka and New Zealand. Pakistan needs to win both to have any chance in the scramble for semifinal places while Australia, with four points from six matches, must beat Zimbabwe and the West Indies and hope that other results go in its favor.

Facing Pakistan's 220 for nine from 50 overs, Australia capitulated from the solid-looking position of 116 for two in the 32d over to be all out for 172 in 45.2.

Geoff Marsh and Dean Jones had rebuilt the Australian innings after the early departures of Tom Moody (4) and David Boon (5).

They put on 85 for the third wicket, taking the score from 31 for two to 116, before Jones lofted leg-spinner Mushtaq Ahmed to long on, where Aaqib Javed made a good catch.

It was a vital breakthrough for Pakistan and the wickets of Marsh (39), Allan Border (1) and Steve Waugh (5) followed quickly to leave the Australians at 130 for six.

Pakistan's total of 220 for nine had looked to be 20 to 30 short of a winning one on the fast pitch.

At 153 for two with 15 overs left and Aamir Sohail and Javed Miandad batting beautifully, a huge total appeared likely. But Sohail's dismissal, caught by wicketkeeper Ian Healy off Tom Moody for 76, ruined Pakistan's momentum. Only 25 runs came off the last five overs, and six wickets tumbled for just 27 runs as the innings fell away.

A telling second spell by medium-pacer Steve Waugh, who ended with three for 36, checked Pakistan, and its captain, Imran Khan, said he had not thought that was enough.

"We were aiming for 240 and we got 20 less," he said. "But I always thought we were in with a good chance. Winning the toss was very important because the ball swings about here at night."

Border, his team's captain, has written off Australia's chances.

"I don't think there's any way we can get through now," said Broder, Australia's captain. "In fact it might be a travesty if we did get through the way we are playing."

Thursday, England can clinch a semifinal berth but will play without its captain, Graham Gooch, who has a hamstring injury, when it faces South Africa in a day-night match in Melbourne. New Zealand, the only team sure to advance so far, will play India in Dunedin.

Swiss Musher Cuts 7 Hours From Sled Dog Record

The Associated Press

NOME, Alaska — Swiss-born musher Martin Buser won the Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race on Wednesday, leaving his nearest pursuers hours behind and becoming the first person to finish the 1,159-mile (1,931-kilometer) run in under 11 days.

As his wife, Kathryn Chapoton, and their two young sons waited, Buser arrived at the finish line shortly after 4:15 A.M., seven hours better than the record time of 11 days, 1 hour, 53 minutes set by four-time winner Susan Butcher in 1990.

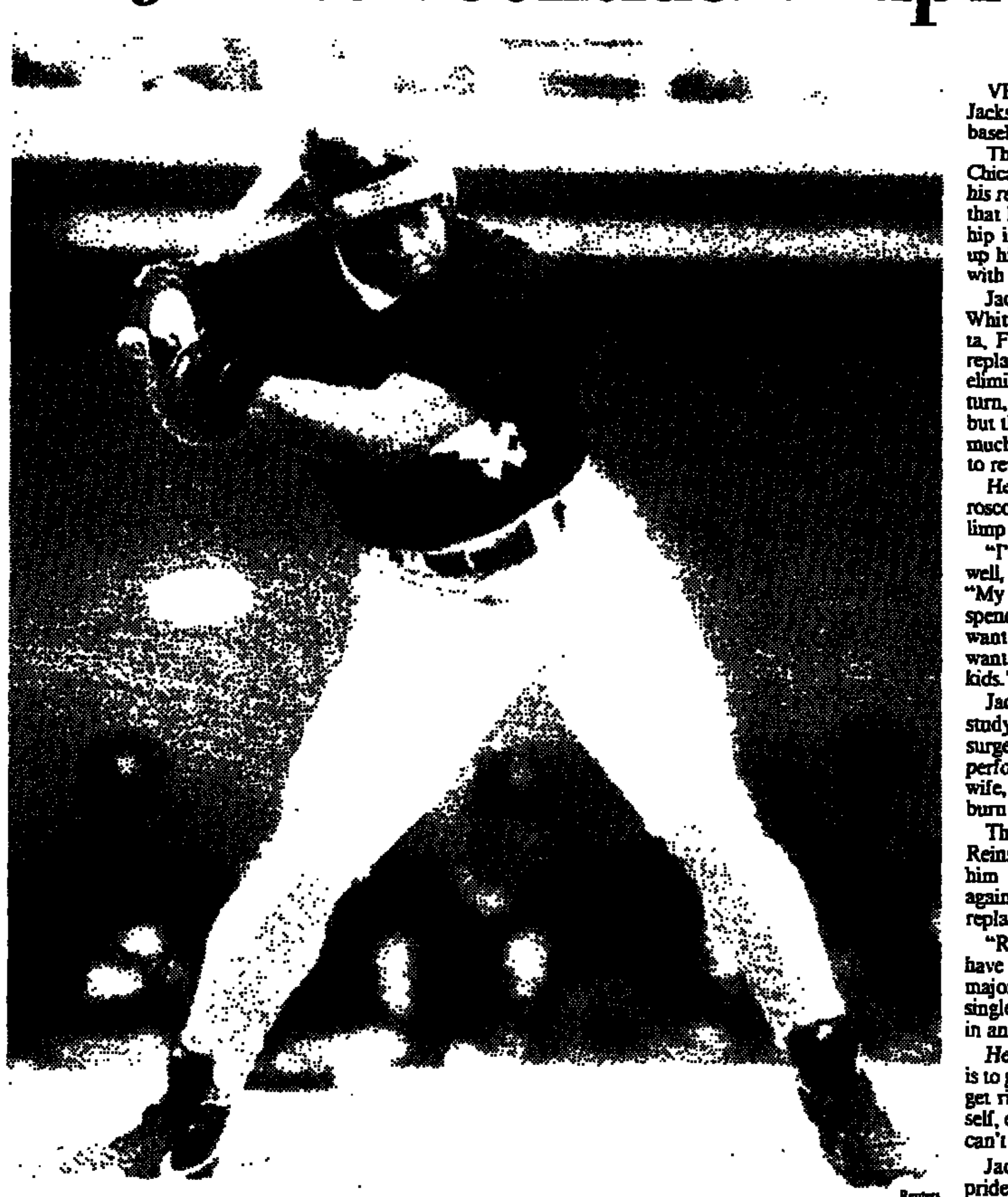
It was the first Iditarod victory for Buser, 33, who in nine races has finished in the top 10 seven times. Last year, he came in second in a blinding blizzard.

This year, Buser's lead had grown so wide during the second half of the race that it had generated into a battle for second place.

Butcher, Tim Osmar, DeeDee Jonrowe and Rick Swenson, last year's champion and the only five-time winner, were still about 60 miles from Nome when Buser cruised across the finish line to claim $50,000 in first-place money.

Buser, who was born in Zurich, took up mushing as a teenager and moved to Alaska in 1979. He and his wife, a kindergarten teacher, own a kennel with about 70 huskies.

Bo Jackson Considers Hip Replacement Operation



Reuters

Bo Jackson taking a pitch during a preseason game: "I want to spend the rest of my life pain-free."

By Ross Newhan
Los Angeles Times Service

VERO BEACH, Florida — Bo Jackson appears to be finished with baseball at age 29.

The designated hitter for the Chicago White Sox didn't announce his retirement Tuesday but did say that he would have surgery for the hip injury that forced him to give up his professional football career with the Los Angeles Raiders.

Jackson said at the Chicago White Sox training camp in Sarasota, Florida, that he favored a hip replacement that virtually would eliminate any possibility of his return, according to medical experts, but there is also the possibility of a much simpler arthroscopic process to remove bone chips.

He said it was unlikely that arthroscopic surgery would correct his limp or alleviate the pain.

"I've been able to hide the pain well, but I can't deny it," he said. "My main thing is that I want to spend the rest of my life pain-free. I want to do things normal dads do. I want to be able to play with my kids."

Jackson said that doctors were studying the options and that the surgery, of whatever type, would be performed in late summer after his wife, Linda, graduates from Auburn University.

The White Sox owner, Jerry Reinsdorf, said doctors had told him that "the odds are long" against Jackson's return with a hip replacement.

"Realistically, yesterday could have been my last at-bat in the major leagues," Jackson said of a single against the Baltimore Orioles in an exhibition game.

He said that "my main objective is to get rid of the nagging pain and get rid of the limp. I feel like myself, except for running. And if you can't run, you can't play."

Jackson added: "I've always prided myself on doing things people say I can't do, so I'm hoping that if anyone can do this [play with a hip replacement], Bo Jackson can."

He was injured in a National Football League playoff game in January 1991. The blood supply to the injured area was disrupted, causing severe deterioration of the cartilage that serves as a cushion between the hip socket and thigh bone.

He was released by major league baseball's Kansas City Royals last March, then signed with the White Sox in April. He spent almost five months in rehabilitation, returned to play several minor league games in August, then hit .225 in 71 at-bats with Chicago in September.

The White Sox had faced a deadline next Sunday for deciding whether to pick up Jackson's 1992 contract at $910,000, plus $10,000 for every game in which he remained available to play, up to 150 games.

In a procedure designed to eliminate the deadline and allow the White Sox to rewrite the contract at a lesser figure, Jackson was put on waivers Friday. He cleared waivers Tuesday, refused assignment to the White Sox Triple-A farm club in Vancouver, British Columbia, and was re-signed as a free agent for the 1992 season at $109,000, the major league minimum.

He will be paid that whether he has surgery or not, and whether he plays or not. The White Sox also hold options for 1993 and 1994 at the previous figure of $910,000.

"I've learned to appreciate the simple things," he said, "like getting in and out of a truck, going up stairs. I feel that God picked me out to be this kind of athlete and now he's picked me out again and is saying get your feet on the ground."

Asked how he would advise an athlete with the ability to play two professional sports, he said: "Go for it. I mean, I have no regrets. I've had a great run."

Return Is Called Unlikely

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Hip replacement surgery is unlikely to allow Bo Jackson to continue to play baseball and football competitively, specialists say.

The surgery is relatively unusual in younger patients, whose activity levels can strain the replacement parts. Those who do have the operation while young are advised to avoid high-impact activities that could wear out the artificial joint.

"In general, for the type of activities that a high-quality athlete does, these operations are not designed to return them to a competitive level," said Gerald Finerman, acting chief of orthopedic surgery at UCLA Medical Center.

"The forces placed upon a prosthetic joint, for example in football, would be enormous," Finerman said. "It would not hold up for a significant length of time in those activities."

He said a baseball player, having recovered, might conceivably be able to continue as a designated hitter.

Hip replacement is a common operation; Finerman estimated that 100,000 are done each year. It is done most often in people whose joints have been damaged by osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis.

The surgeon removes the head of the thigh bone, or femur, and implants a cup-shaped socket into the pelvis. An artificial ball and shaft are attached to the femur; the ball is placed in the artificial socket, and the muscles and tendons are reattached.

The joint, made of metal and plastic, might remain unstable for several weeks after the operation, and recovery from the operation usually takes about three months. But the patient might need up to six months to regain full strength and to return to moderate activity levels.

Even if a prosthesis allows Jackson to play baseball, there's an increased chance he could fractured the femur, because the metal stem of the prosthesis places increased stress on the bone, said Dr. Victor Frankel, the chairman of the orthopedics department of the Hospital for Joint Diseases in New York.

An athlete would also probably wear out the polyethylene liner placed in the hip socket more quickly, Frankel said. The liner might last 30 years in a nonathlete, but Jackson's might wear out in five years, he said. *(LAT, AP)*

Eastern Illinois and Fordham Gain NCAA Berths

The Associated Press

CLEVELAND — Eastern Illinois's basketball coach, Rick Samuels, can now share a dream with his players: going to the National Collegiate Athletic Association's championship tournament.

When the Panthers beat Illinois-Chicago, 83-68, Tuesday night to win the Mid-Continent Conference tournament, they also got the automatic NCAA bid.

"It's every player's dream to make the tournament, but it's no different for the coaches," Samuels said of the school's and his first trip to the NCAA.

Fordham also won a spot in the 64-team tournament by beating Bucknell, 70-65, for the Patriot League championship.

Steve Rowe had 22 points for Eastern Illinois (17-13), while Curtis Leib made some clutch shots down the stretch and finished with 17.

Eastern Illinois reached the title game on the 3-point shooting of Dave Olson, but UIC held him to only three 3-pointers.

In Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, Fordham (18-12) made the NCAA tournament for the first time in 21 years.

Fred Herzog sank two free throws and scored a basket and Sanford Jenkins added three points down the stretch to give the Rams their victory. Herzog led Fordham with 17 points, Jenkins had 16.

■ **Yugoslav Games Protested**

Yugoslavia and Croatia's top basketball teams play their European club championship games at home Thursday for the first time this season, and their opponents are upset, Reuters reported.

Partizan Belgrade and Cibona Zagreb had played their home games in Spain. But the International Amateur Basketball Federation's secretary-general agreed this month to let them return to their home courts for the semifinals.

"There is still fighting and the airport is closed, and although I'm convinced we are not going to have any problems at all, I still think FIBA has been a bit hasty," said Lolo Sainz, coach of Joventut Badalona, the Spanish team that will play Cibona in the Croatian capital of Zagreb.

Joventut is to fly to Graz, Austria, and continue to Zagreb by bus. A UN observer and a Spanish diplomat will accompany the team in Croatia.

Virtus Bologna officials, protesting its having to play in Belgrade, said "there is a war on in Yugoslavia so why go to play there?"

But FIBA officials have said that there has been little or no trouble in either capital, and that both cities are considered safe for visiting teams.

NHL Said Considering Raid on Minors, Europe

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — National Hockey League teams are considering using minor league replacements if the players strike, according to the leader of the union representing minor leaguers.

One report published Wednesday said former NHL players now in Europe also would be recruited.

No strike date has been set, but the NHL Players Association was given a strike authorization by its members last week. Talks on a collective-bargaining agreement to replace the one that expired Sept. 15 were broken off Monday night.

Curt Leichner, general counsel for the Professional Hockey Players Association, said that two NHL general managers had approached members of their affiliate teams about playing in the event of strike.

Leichner said the general managers had threatened to suspend minor league players who refused to be replacements.

Earlier, more than a dozen players changed jerseys as NHL teams scrambled to fill holes prior to the trading deadline. (See Scoreboard)

In the major trade, the Buffalo Sabres completed a two-day shake-up by acquiring Petr Svoboda from Montreal for promising rookie Kevin Haller in an exchange of defensemen. Svoboda, 26, was the Canadiens' most experienced defenseman, but had been at odds with the coach, Pat Burns. *(AP, NYT)*

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	39	24	.619	—
Boston	35	27	.565	3½
Philadelphia	29	33	.468	9½
Miami	29	34	.460	10
New Jersey	27	35	.435	11½
Washington	21	42	.333	18
Orlando	14	49	.222	25

Central Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
x-Chicago	51	12	.810	—
Cleveland	40	20	.667	9½
Detroit	38	25	.603	13
Atlanta	29	32	.475	21
Indiana	30	34	.469	21½
Milwaukee	27	34	.443	23
Charlotte	23	37	.383	26½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Utah	42	21	.667	—
San Antonio	38	24	.613	3½
Houston	34	29	.540	8
Denver	21	41	.339	20½
Dallas	17	45	.274	24½
Minnesota	11	49	.183	29½

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Portland	44	18	.710	—
Golden State	42	19	.689	1½
Phoenix	39	24	.619	5½
Seattle	34	29	.540	10½
L.A. Lakers	32	29	.525	11½
L.A. Clippers	32	30	.516	12
Sacramento	20	42	.323	24

x-clinched playoff berth

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Denver	23	18	18	30—89
Orlando	19	17	18	28—82

R.Williams 8-19 4-5 20, Macon 8-15 2-4 18; Bowie 9-13 6-7 24, Catledge 9-14 2-4 20. Rebounds—Denver 54 (G.Anderson 12), Orlando 56 (Catledge 11). Assists—Denver 14 (Garland 6), Orlando 19 (Catledge, Corchiani 5).

Boston	29	21	24	27—101
Miami	17	31	35	25—108

Lewis 8-19 12-13 28, Douglas 5-10 4-6 14; Rice 9-21 12-13 31, Long 7-14 4-5 18. Rebounds—Boston 52 (Bird 11), Miami 48 (Long, Seikaly 11). Assists—Boston 19 (Bird 8), Miami 14 (Rice 4).

Minnesota	32	21	26	17—96
Charlotte	23	30	26	26—105

West 9-20 5-5 23, Glass 8-19 2-3 18; Gill 12-20 4-6 28, Johnson 11-20 2-2 24, Reid 10-15 0-1 20. Rebounds—Minnesota 55 (Longley, Bailey, Campbell 8), Charlotte 58 (Johnson 23). Assists—Minnesota 26 (Richardson 14), Charlotte 29 (Bogues 12).

Phoenix	24	30	18	28—100
Cleveland	31	15	22	34—102

Majerle 11-18 5-7 29, Hornacek 7-18 1-1 16; Price 8-15 5-6 24, Daugherty 8-16 7-8 23. Rebounds—Phoenix 52 (Rambis 12), Cleveland 57 (Nance 14). Assists—Phoenix 28 (Johnson 18), Cleveland 24 (Price 12).

Washington	23	17	23	28—91
Indiana	22	29	23	27—107

Ellison 9-14 4-5 22, Grant 8-21 2-3 18; Schrempf 10-12 5-5 25, Miller 8-15 2-4 28. Rebounds—Washington 54 (Ellison 17), Indiana 50 (Schrempf 12). Assists—Washington 27 (Adams, Wingate 8), Indiana 30 (M.Williams 12).

L.A. Lakers	25	30	27	24—106
New York	33	24	25	22—104

Threatt 16-22 9-9 42, Perkins 7-13 5-6 21; Ewing 14-20 9-12 37, McDaniel 8-12 2-3 18. Rebounds—Los Angeles 37 (Perkins 11), New York 39 (Oakley 12). Assists—Los Angeles 17 (Threatt 6), New York 27 (Jackson 9).

Portland	29	27	45	25—126
Milwaukee	18	26	28	40—112

Drexler 11-18 7-7 29, Ainge 6-11 1-1 17; Roberts 8-16 8-8 25, Grayer 8-18 4-7 22. Rebounds—Portland 64 (Duckworth 11), Milwaukee 44 (Malone 8). Assists—Portland 30 (Drexler 7), Milwaukee 25 (Conner 6).

Dallas	19	27	18	29—93
Houston	29	23	38	26—116

Williams 7-14 2-3 16, Blackman 6-12 2-2 14; Maxwell 7-10 2-2 19, K.Smith 6-11 4-4 17. Rebounds—Dallas 53 (Hodge 10), Houston 43 (Olajuwon 11). Assists—Dallas 25 (Iuzzolino 7), Houston 29 (K.Smith 7).

Atlanta	16	32	22	22—92
San Antonio	22	23	29	29—103

Willis 11-20 3-4 25, R.Robinson 7-16 2-3 16; Cummings 9-19 4-4 22, Strickland 8-14 3-4 19. Rebounds—Atlanta 46 (Willis 10), San Antonio 57 (Cummings 13). Assists—Atlanta 19 (R.Robinson 4), San Antonio 23 (Strickland 10).

Detroit	24	26	25	23—98
Seattle	22	22	28	20—92

Dumars 8-16 5-6 21, I.Thomas 8-16 0-3 17; Payton 7-11 5-6 19, Pierce 7-15 2-2 16. Rebounds—Detroit 58 (Rodman 15), Seattle 43 (Kemp 9). Assists—Detroit 23 (I.Thomas 6), Seattle 12 (McMillan 5).

New Jersey	38	35	25	33—122
Golden State	32	33	34	30—129

Petrovic 11-16 2-2 26, Coleman 7-10 3-3 18; Marciulionis 8-11 11-12 27, Hardaway 8-17 6-9 22, Owens 8-13 5-8 21. Rebounds—New Jersey 43 (Coleman, Dudley, Mills 6), Golden State 51 (Hill 11). Assists—New Jersey 33 (Blaylock 12), Golden State 24 (Hardaway 11).

L.A. Clippers	31	31	39	20—120
Sacramento	31	23	22	33—109

Norman 9-17 3-6 21, Manning 7-11 6-7 20; Webb 9-14 6-7 28, Richmond 8-22 5-5 22. Rebounds—Los Angeles 52 (Harper 10), Sacramento 44 (Causwell 9). Assists—Los Angeles 30 (Grant 11), Sacramento 24 (Richmond 8).

Major College Scores

TOURNAMENTS

MID-CONTINENT CONFERENCE

Championship

E. Illinois 83, Ill.-Chicago 68

PATRIOT LEAGUE

Championship

Fordham 70, Bucknell 65

CRICKET

World Cup

Australia vs. Pakistan

Wednesday, in Perth, Australia

Pakistan innings: 220-9 (50 overs)

Australia innings: 172 (45.2 overs)

Pakistan won by 48 runs

STANDINGS

	P	W	D	L	Pts
x-New Zealand	5	5	0	0	10
England	5	4	1	0	9
South Africa	6	4	0	2	8
West Indies	6	3	0	3	6
India	6	2	1	3	5
Pakistan	6	2	1	3	5
Sri Lanka	6	2	1	3	5
Australia	6	2	0	4	4
Zimbabwe	6	0	0	6	0

x-clinched semifinal berth

THURSDAY'S MATCHES

At Melbourne

England vs. South Africa (day-night)

At Dunedin, New Zealand

New Zealand vs. India

FRIDAY'S MATCH

At Berri, Australia

West Indies vs. Sri Lanka

BASEBALL

Exhibition

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Houston 8, Los Angeles 5
Chicago White Sox 8, Minnesota 2
Philadelphia 8, Baltimore 4
Atlanta 14, N.Y. Yankees 2
Montreal 3, N.Y. Mets 1
Cincinnati 14, Detroit 4
Kansas City 10, Boston 5
St. Louis 7, Toronto 2
Texas 6, Pittsburgh 5
California 9, Milwaukee 0
Cleveland 5, Seattle 2
Chicago Cubs 4, San Diego 3
Oakland 6, San Francisco 2

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL

American League

CHICAGO—Signed Mike Huff, outfielder, to 1-year contract.

CLEVELAND—Agreed to terms with Sandy Alomar Jr., catcher; Carlos Baerga, second baseman; Charles Nagy, pitcher; and Mark Whiten, outfielder, on 3-year contracts. Agreed to terms with Steve Olin, Dave Otto, Dennis Cook and Scott Scudder, pitchers, and Glenallen Hill, outfielder, on 2-year contracts. Agreed to terms with Rod Nichols, pitcher, on 1-year contract. Renewed contracts of Alex Cole, outfielder, and Carlos Martinez, first baseman.

National League

MONTREAL—Agreed to terms with Greg Colbrunn and Jimmy Kremers, catchers, and Jeff Fassero and Doug Piatt, pitchers, on 1-year contracts. Renewed contracts of Steve Frey and Mel Rojas, pitchers, and Wilfredo Cordero, shortstop.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

L.A. LAKERS—Put James Worthy, forward, on injured list.

MINNESOTA—Activated Felton Spencer, center, from injured list. Waived Tom Garrick, guard.

SAN ANTONIO—Signed Trent Tucker, guard, to second 10-day contract.

SEATTLE—Activated Derrick McKey, forward, from injured list. Put Marty Conlon, forward, on injured list.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

CHICAGO—Signed Mark Rodenhauser, offensive lineman, and John Wiley, defensive back.

DALLAS—Signed Chuck Weatherspoon, running back.

GREEN BAY—Signed Andre Townsend, defensive lineman, and Darryl Ingram, tight end.

MIAMI—Signed Tony Martin, wide receiver, to multiyear contract.

PHILADELPHIA—Signed Val Sikahema, kick returner, to 2-year contract.

PHOENIX—Signed Butch Rolle, tight end.

SAN FRANCISCO—Signed Thane Gash, safety, to 2-year contract.

SEATTLE—Signed Brad Leggett, center. Signed Brian Blades, guard.

TAMPA BAY—Signed Ed Brady, linebacker.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

NHL—Suspended Bob Probert, Detroit right wing, for three games, for swinging stick at St. Louis defenseman Garth Butcher in Feb. 29 game. Suspended Link Gaetz, San Jose defenseman, for 10 games and fined team $25,000 for Gaetz's role in altercation in game with Pittsburgh.

CALGARY—Traded Martin Simard, right wing, to Quebec for Greg Smyth, defenseman.

DETROIT—Traded Johan Garpenlov, left wing, to San Jose for Bob McGill, defenseman, and 1992 eighth-round draft choice.

EDMONTON—Traded Martin Rucinsky, left wing, to Quebec for Ron Tugnutt, goaltender, and Brad Zavisha, left wing.

HARTFORD—Acquired Frank Pietrangelo, goalie, from Pittsburgh for undetermined 1993 draft choice.

MINNESOTA—Sent Bobby Reynolds, left wing, to Baltimore, American Hockey League. Agreed to terms with Frank Kovacs, left wing, on two-year contract.

MONTREAL—Traded Petr Svoboda, defenseman, to Buffalo for Kevin Haller, defenseman.

N.Y. RANGERS—Traded Mark Janssens, forward, to Minnesota for Mario Thyer, center, and 1993 third-round draft choice. Assigned Thyer to Binghamton, AHL.

N.Y. ISLANDERS—Traded Ken Baumgartner, defenseman, and Dave McLlwain, right wing, to Toronto for Claude Loiselle, center, and Daniel Marois, right wing.

OTTAWA—Signed 3-year affiliation agreement with New Haven, AHL.

QUEBEC—Traded Bryan Fogarty, defenseman, to Pittsburgh for Scott Young, right wing, and Kip Miller, right wing, to Minnesota for Steve Maltais, right wing.

SAN JOSE—Traded Murray Garbutt, center, to Quebec for Don Barber, right wing. Traded Ken Hammond, defenseman, to Vancouver for 1992 eighth-round draft pick. Traded Wayne Presley, right wing, to Buffalo for Dave Snuggerud, center.

TORONTO—Traded Lucien DeBlois, right wing, to Winnipeg for Mark Osborne, left wing. Traded Dave Hannan, center, to Buffalo for conditional draft choice.

WASHINGTON—Traded Bobby Reynolds, left wing, to Minnesota for undisclosed considerations. Assigned Tim Bergland, left wing, to Baltimore, AHL.

COLLEGE

SUN BELT CONFERENCE—Suspended Louisiana Tech women's basketball coach Leon Barmore for one game for unsportsmanlike conduct and violation of coach bench area restrictions during March 8 game against Western Kentucky.

ALABAMA A&M—Named Roy Bonner football coach.

ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION

Arsenal 2, Oldham 1
Notts County 0, Aston Villa 0
Wimbledon 0, Everton 0

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
N.Y. Rangers	42	23	4	88	275	225
Washington	39	23	7	85	287	234
New Jersey	34	24	9	77	251	215
Pittsburgh	31	28	8	70	288	257
N.Y. Islanders	29	31	8	66	249	265
Philadelphia	25	32	11	61	204	228

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
x-Montreal	40	22	8	88	238	170
x-Boston	30	28	10	70	224	231
Buffalo	25	31	11	61	239	256
Hartford	20	35	11	51	205	242
Quebec	15	41	11	41	205	257

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
x-Detroit	36	22	10	82	278	221
Chicago	31	24	14	76	224	201
St. Louis	32	28	9	73	242	230
Minnesota	29	34	5	63	215	236
Toronto	24	38	7	55	203	257

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Vancouver	37	21	10	84	251	205
Los Angeles	32	24	13	77	256	249
Edmonton	31	30	7	69	253	252
Winnipeg	26	30	12	64	207	215
Calgary	26	32	10	62	249	242
San Jose	15	48	5	35	178	303

x-clinched playoff berth

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Philadelphia	1	1	0—2
N.Y. Islanders	1	3	1—5

Conroy (2), Howe (7); Turgeon (38), Thomas (22), Ferraro (34), McDonough (7), Hogue (24). Shots on goal: Philadelphia (on Fitzpatrick) 10-11-5—26. New York (on Roussel) 6-12-8—26.

Calgary	0	1	1—2
Pittsburgh	2	2	1—5

Gary Roberts (40), Ranheim (19); Tocchet (19) 2, Stevens (44), Mullen (40), Lemieux (34). Shots on goal: Calgary (on Wregget) 7-14-15—36. Pittsburgh (on Vernon) 12-10-11—33.

San Jose	0	0	1—1
Chicago	1	2	2—5

Sullivan (7); Vincelette (2), Chelios (7), Noonan (19), Matteau (2), Graham (15). Shots on goal: San Jose (on LeBlanc) 13-4-5—22. Chicago (on Hackett) 7-17-11—35.

Minnesota	1	0	1—2
St. Louis	1	2	2—5

Bellows (25), Modano (30); Lowry (7), Hull (67), Shanahan (26) 2, Wilson (9). Shots on goal: Minnesota (on Joseph) 6-6-9—21. St. Louis (on Casey) 13-9-10—32.

SIDELINES

Konishiki Runs Mark To 4-0 in Sumo Meet

OSAKA, Japan (AP) — *Ozeki*, or champion, Konishiki won his fourth straight bout Wednesday in the 15-day Spring Grand Sumo Tournament, but fellow Hawaiian Musashimaru was upset and fell to 3-1.

Konishiki shares the tournament lead with three *maegashiras*, or senior wrestlers: — No. 2 Akinoshima, No. 10 Toyonoumi and No. 15 Mainoumi. Hawaiian *sekiwake*, or junior champion, Akebono, also won to raise his record to 3-1.

For the Record

Said Aouita of Morocco set a world indoor record for 3,000 meters, 7 minutes, 36.66 seconds, Wednesday in Piraeus, Greece. He broke the mark of 7:37.31 set by Moses Kiptanui of Kenya on Feb. 20 in Seville, Spain. *(AP)*

A British track and field athlete has tested positive for drugs, a British Athletics Federation official said Wednesday. He said the identity of the athlete would remain secret until the result of a mandatory follow up test in the next two weeks is known. *(AP)*

Jim Courier, Stefan Edberg and Michael Stich — the current champions of the four Grand Slam tennis tournaments — will compete in Japan Open from April 6-12, organizers said Wednesday. *(AFP)*

Quotable

• Magic Johnson, who said Tuesday night that doctors had approved his return to the NBA: "The odds are great."

■ **LeBlanc Winner, if Briefly**

U.S. Olympic goaltender Ray LeBlanc stopped 21 shots Tuesday night in Chicago's 5-1 victory over San Jose, stretching the Blackhawks' home unbeaten streak to 13 games at 9-0-4, The Associated Press reported.

LeBlanc, who starred in Albertville Games after eight years in the minors, was recalled from Chicago's farm club in Indianapolis so that he would qualify for the NHL's expansion draft this summer. The Blackhawks already have three higher-rated goalies whom they want to protect from the draft.

Clark Donatelli, captain of the U.S. Olympic team, earlier signed a contract with the Boston Bruins that runs through next season, and reportedly will pay the former Boston University star between $150,000 and $200,000.

Donatelli, 26, first played with the Bruins last year in training camp. The winger will join the team in Buffalo but is not expected to suit up until later in the week.

• Al Arbour became only the second coach in NHL history to win 700 games as the New York Islanders beat the Philadelphia Flyers, 5-2, Tuesday behind two quick second-period goals by Ray Ferraro and Hubie McDonough.

The other coach with more than 700 victories is also still active — Scotty Bowman of the Pittsburgh Penguins, who has 770.

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ART BUCHWALD

Find a Threat — Quick!

WASHINGTON — What no one in the Pentagon — and I mean no one — ever predicted was that the Evil Empire would collapse so fast, and that the U.S. military would have no enemy large enough to justify its enormous defense plans.

For the last six months a top-secret, high-ranking cabal of officers has been meeting at the Pentagon in a room simply marked CABALLEROS to fend off the curious.

Buchwald

General Derdon is in charge. "Gentlemen, our budget is up for review, and unless we can prove that there is a national security threat, Congress will cut us off at the knees. Now think. Without the Soviet Union, which country does the U.S. fear the most?"

Admiral Larkin said, "I say Grenada. It still poses a threat to everyone in our hemisphere."

Colonel Lolley, USMC, disagreed. "That's a little hard to sell. Why don't we ask the Senate Armed Services Committee if we can have another crack at Desert Storm — so we can get it right? We'll back it up with these photos of Saddam Hussein cutting the ribbon for a new nuclear bomb plant in a Baghdad square."

General Derdon said, "That's not a bad idea. But the big bucks come from the weapon systems. If the Russian Commonwealth countries, or whatever they're called now, insist on breaking up their nukes, they'll never let us get Star Wars off the ground."

General Bonaflighter of the U.S. Air Force had another suggestion. "Our satellites have been flying over Sierra Leone, and we don't like what we are seeing on our screens. They are in the process of either building a bomber strip or an elephant sanctuary. We need 50 Stealth bombers just in case."

Admiral Larkin said, "You won't get very far with that one, General. We asked for 14 attack submarines to keep an eye on Rio de Janeiro and we were turned down. Congress and even the president don't seem to be threatened with what is going on in the world right now. Peace is hell."

General Derdon hit his riding crop on the table.

"Someday there is going to be a war, and we're not even going to get an invitation."

□

Colonel Lolley said, "The worst part is that they want to cut the troops by 25 percent. If they do that, the Pentagon will look like a tomb. Does anyone know Yeltsin well enough to have him threaten us?"

Admiral Larkin responded, "I met him at the White House and I called him a big fat Chicken Kiev, and he just laughed and threw his arms around me. He doesn't want a military buildup any more than our people do."

General Bonaflighter asked, "Why don't we just bomb the hell out of Canada?"

"We can, but it won't help us get our new MIRVs," General Derdon told him.

Colonel Lolley declared, "Nobody wants war, but no one wants peace either. There has to be something in between that will keep the military-industrial complex from losing its shirt."

Admiral Larkin said, "I don't know if this will raise any hackles on Capitol Hill, but our reconnaissance planes reported this morning that a fleet of ships is heading toward Pearl Harbor."

"Did they look as if they were going to attack?"

"I'm not sure. Their flight decks were loaded down with Hondas, Toyotas and Mitsubishis — so your guess is as good as mine."

Berliner Ensemble Getting New Team

Reuters

BERLIN — The Berliner Ensemble will be revamped by a new team of directors. The Berlin culture chief Ulrich Roloff-Momin told reporters that five German directors would each invest 20,000 marks ($12,000) in a company to manage the theater and direct a new series of plays to try to rescue its reputation.

Bertolt Brecht and Helene Weigel founded the company in Soviet-occupied Germany in 1949 and it was later subsidized by the East German state. Conservative politicians called for its closure after German unification in 1990.

When Critics Get Too Close to the Action

By Bernard Weinraub

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — In 1976, a studio publicity executive telephoned a well-known film critic who had just seen and enjoyed "Joseph Andrews," a film starring Ann-Margret.

The critic, like several others, often worked hand in hand with studios to provide favorable quotes in reviews for use in publicity.

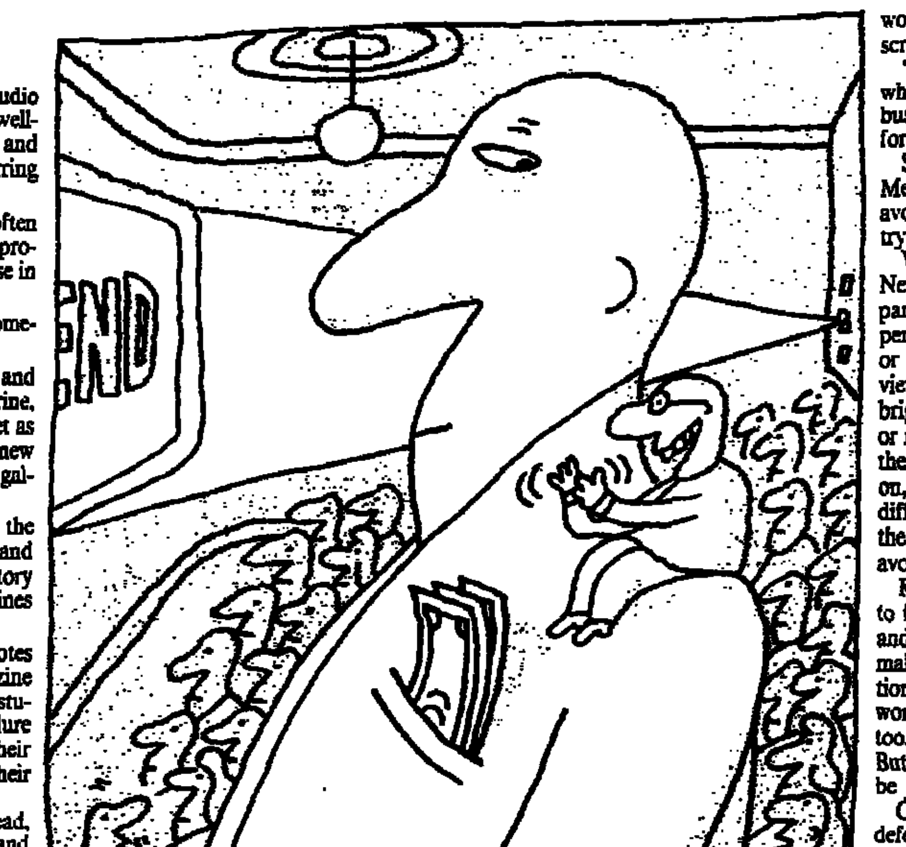
The studio executive said, "I need something for Ann-Margret."

The critic paused about 20 seconds, and then said, "Painted as a china figurine, glazed as a cherry donut, Ann-Margret as the aptly named Lady Booby adds a new dimension to an already overcrowded gallery of well-etched portraits."

Although the critic later decided the word "overcrowded" was excessive and diminished it to "crowded," the laudatory quote ran in newspapers and magazines around the United States.

This practice, the providing of quotes for movie ads by a handful of magazine and television critics working with the studios, still takes place. The principal lure for the critics is a simple one: having their names in newspaper ads helps build their careers.

While the practice is hardly widespread, it underlines the delicate, problematic and sometimes questionable relationship between critics and journalists, on one hand, and the movie studios on the other.



Nicolas Ascon/IHT

The latest case involves Michael Medved, a critic who is co-host of "Sneak Previews," a weekly program carried on public television in the United States. He appeared in Los Angeles Superior Court last week in behalf of Paramount Pictures to help the studio defend a breach-of-contract suit filed by Art Buchwald, the columnist.

Buchwald contends that the 1988 Eddie Murphy comedy, "Coming to America," was based on his idea. For his testimony as an expert witness, Medved received $8,000 to $10,000 from Paramount.

The Medved testimony unleashed a storm of criticism, particularly his disclosure that, before he had become a critic, he had been a "script doctor" who sometimes wrote screenplays and that he had given studios marketing advice.

In a six-page statement on Monday, Medved said that it was "a vicious lie" that he had taken money from studios while working as a reviewer and denied that he had done anything wrong.

Medved said he had worked as a screenwriter between 1979 and 1983, and had begun reviewing films in 1985. He added that he had "never been compensated in any way" for sharing his assessments of a movie with studios, and that it was absurd to say he had been a "marketing consultant."

Tuesday, the producer of Medved's television program, the Chicago-based public television station, WTTW, issued a statement saying that it had "no reason to doubt the objectivity of his reviews."

Medved, who was in Washington Tuesday, said in his statement that other reviewers had been involved in film projects, and should not be criticized for it.

"Pauline Kael, Roger Ebert, Jay Cocks, Paul D. Zimmerman, Michael Ventura and many other leaders of our profession have worked in the past on major film studio projects, as I have," he said. "I believe that this experience makes us better, more richly informed critics, and it in no way compromises our objectivity."

Kael took a leave from her job as critic for The New Yorker in 1979 and worked five months for Paramount Pictures. Ebert wrote a film years ago, "Beyond the Valley of the Dolls."

Cocks, a contributor to Time magazine, is co-adaptor, with Martin Scorsese, of a new film, "The Age of Innocence." Zimmerman, a former Newsweek film reviewer, and Ventura, who has written for L.A. Weekly, have also written screenplays.

To many in the film industry, the Medved case highlights what often happens in Hollywood.

Relationships between journalists and members of the industry range from friendships with movie stars and filmmakers, which make it difficult to criticize their work, to jobs at studios or film companies, which are often lucrative.

In recent years, about a half-dozen journalists, especially from the Los Angeles Times and Newsweek, have joined the film industry.

Within Hollywood, for example, it is widely known that the friendships of some magazine critics with stars like Warren Beatty and Robert Redford may lead the critics to treat the stars' films with kid gloves.

Peter Bart, who worked for The New York Times in the 1960s and left to work for such studios as Paramount, Lorimar and Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, said he recalled that, while at Paramount, several working critics had actually been peddling screenplays.

"It was done surreptitiously," said Bart, who is now editor of Variety, the show-business newspaper. "It made me uncomfortable."

Some critics, asked for their views of the Medved controversy, said the only way of avoiding being co-opted by the film industry was to avoid it.

Vincent Canby, chief film critic for The New York Times, said: "Critics are not part of the industry. We are reporters, period. The danger is for film companies or producers to somehow charm the reviewers and say, 'You're so smart, so bright, that we need your input.' Whether or not a producer pays a critic or charms them with confidences about what's going on, the critic can cross the line. It's very difficult to write a devastating review of the work of someone you like, so you try to avoid having much contact with them."

Kael said: "Look, each person has got to figure out what he's doing for himself and whether it's ethical or not. I won't make a judgment on someone else's situation. James Agee was certainly involved in working on film projects. Other critics, too. It didn't interfere with their integrity. But in some cases it does. Each case has to be judged on it's own."

Critics who have written screenplays defend the practice.

Cocks said, for example, that he wrote unproduced screenplays in the 1970s with Scorsese and Brian De Palma. But Cocks, who now writes about music for Time, said he had written the movies under a pseudonym and had never reviewed films of these two directors.

"It just seemed easier to write about music because it was too difficult to juggle all the potential problems and come-ons that you get," said Cocks. "If you're in a position of some power, you're vulnerable socially. Nobody comes up with money, but it's, 'Come out to dinner,' 'Come to the beach house.' It's all schmoozing. If you're a writer, the easiest way to do that is through scripts. You really have to be very careful."

Peter Rainer, a Los Angeles Times movie critic who is chairman of the 34-member National Society of Film Critics, said that the most pointed question about the Medved case was whether the critic should testify in behalf of a studio being sued by a writer.

"Should a critic place himself in that position, acting as a partisan for a studio in a lawsuit?" asked Rainer. "It's a dangerous position for a critic to be in. In the best of all worlds, you've got to try to avoid the kinds of conflicts that are injurious to the appearance of total impartiality, which readers expect."

PEOPLE

Korean Church Founder Gets $1 Million Prize

The Reverend **Kyung-Chik Han** of South Korea, founder of the world's largest Presbyterian church, has won the Templeton Prize for Progress in Religion, which this year totals about $1 million. Han, 89, founder of the 60,000-member Young Nak (Everlasting Joy) Presbyterian Church in Seoul, said his dream is to see "the Christian church flourishing" in a reunited North and South Korea, and that he intends to use most of the prize money "to rebuild the churches in the north as soon as it is politically possible." The annual prize, founded in 1972 by a Wall Street mutual fund manager, **John M. Templeton**, is kept higher than the Nobel prizes in the belief that religion is more important.

□

A lawyer for **Edward Albee** asked a judge in Miami to dismiss an indecent exposure charge against the 64-year-old playwright, charged in January after policemen spotted him sitting naked on a beach frequented by nude sunbathers. The charge carries up to a year in jail and a $1,000 fine. Albee's lawyer entered a not guilty plea, saying genital exposure isn't against the law unless it's done in a vulgar or indecent way.

□

Spike Lee says Warner Bros. skimped on the financing for his film "Malcolm X" and has thrown away much more money on bad movies by white directors. The black filmmaker was speaking on racism and Hollywood to an audience at Gustavus Adolphus College in St. Peter, Minnesota. "They're not making black films now because they want to help out black people," he said. "Hollywood is interested in money." Lee ran $5 million over budget on "Malcolm X" and came under the control of a completion bond company. The movie, starring **Denzel Washington** as the slain Black Muslim leader, was originally budgeted at $28 million.

□

The veteran film and TV writer **Ring Lardner Jr.** has been awarded the Ian McLellan Hunter Award for lifetime achievement from the Writers Guild East. Lardner is best known for his film scripts for "Woman of the Year" and "M*A*S*H."

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